Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,447—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th Oct.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue Rail way Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 25, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR KARACHI AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 29th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Columbo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

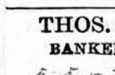
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

orses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddled Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS

BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL OF

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

FINEST YORK HAMS OF ALL SIZES,

HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE BACON,

CHEDDAR, GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, STILTON,

GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESES.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BURGUNDIES.

STILL—

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage...Per doz.	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy. "	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy "	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

SPARKLING—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING Red, very choice Dessert Wine ...per doz.	30 8	34 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE ..... Re. 0-12
" LARGE " ..... Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN GLARA and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel glaze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms M 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
andhaus irkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CROFT, MODY & CO,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahkantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	230

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

"CYONA" PREPARATIONS

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, &c., IN HORSES AND HUMAN BEINGS.
INVALUABLE TO SPORTSMEN.

		Rs. a.
Cyona Vety. Tinct., large	Per Bot.	3 0
" " " small	"	2 0
" " " Oil	"	2 0
" " " Ointment	"	2 0
" Human Tincture	"	3 0
" " Ointment	Per pot	2 0
" Soap	Per Tablet	0 12

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY :

Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS :

Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES :

Designs of various leading patterns now available.

MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES :

Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES :

Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi Official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS :

A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING :

Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

STATIONERY CABINETS :

Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS :

Plain Black, or Black and Silver Border, Designs in Neutral Tints.

INVITATION CARDS :

For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn-Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

VISITING CARDS :

Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edges, Cards in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY, and from LONAULI to BOMBAY every MONDAY, on the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only.

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS).		UP TRAIN. (On MONDAYS).	
Bombay	Dep 15 15	Lonauli	Dep 7 5
Neral	Arrl 18 29	Khandala	Arrl 7 14
Do	Dep 16 34	Do	Dep 7 17
Khandala	Arrl 18 6	Neral	Arrl 8 42
Do	Dep 18 9	Do	Dep 8 45
Lonauli	Arrl 18 21	Bombay	Arrl 10 0

The following will be the return fares :—

		1st. Class	3rd. Class
Between Bombay and Neral ...		Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 1-2-0
do do	Khandala }	,, 8-0-0	,, 1-10-0
do do	Lonauli }		

The Special Tickets issued for these Trains will not be available on either journey by any other trains.
Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

H. H. SWAN,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TWO UP AND TWO DOWN DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA ON AND AFTER THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1898, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE following daily passenger trains now running between BOMBAY and POONA, viz :—

DOWN	Railway time. H. M.	H. M.	UP	Railway time. H. M.	H. M.
Bombay ...	Dep 11 0	23 30	Poona	Dep 13 55	21 30
Poona	Arr 16 45	7 0	Bombay	Arr 19 30	5 30

Will cease to run on and after the 1st November, 1898 and until further notice.

H. H. SWAN,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th October, 1898.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per Share (free of Income Tax) WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1898, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 17th day of October 1898, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWENTY per Share (free of Income Tax) WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1898, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 17th day of October, 1898, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMNADAS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19 sub-Section 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on the 7th November, 1898, to REVISE the LIST of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL prepared under sub-Section 1 of the aforesaid Section and he will, for this purpose, hear between 11 A. M. and 2 P.M. at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, between the 7th and 10th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under sub-Section 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st proximo.

W. L. HARVEY.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 26th October 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

High Class English Cycles for Ladies and Gentlemen sold at reduced prices to clear consignment. A rare opportunity. Inspection invited.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under Instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, at 4 p.m., the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the New Fergusson Road, Market, from 1st November, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, viz., one month, plus licence fee one rupee must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

The right of collecting squatters' fees from fisher-people, &c., in the fish area of the Market from 1st November, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, will also be put up to auction at the same time.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrik's remaining valuable furniture, by Robert and Winbridge, Billiard Table, etc., etc., at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post-free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WANTED an L. M. & S., to take charge of a Dispensary under the immediate Supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 on approval of service. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana, with testimonials.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany box, Rs 30, 35, 60 and Rs. 80—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. 12 As. 35. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "AKLA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED MUSICAL ornamental CANDLE LAMPS with Mirrors, Gold-plated. Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 each STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DWARKADAS SHAMJI and RAMDAS KESSOWJI have SOLD all their right, title, interest and share in the firm of Messrs. VANMALIDAS JUGJIVAN SHAMJI and Co., the Agents and Secretaries of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to Messrs. JUGMOHUNDAS VURJIVANDAS and PAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND. They have also retired from the Board of Directors of the said Company, and they are now no way connected with the said Company or the said firm of Agents—Dated this 19th day of October, 1898.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of GOVINDLAL GOPALLAL in the firm of CHHOTALAL GOVINDLAL ceased and determined on the 27th June, 1898. All dues and claims in respect to the said firm will be SETTLED by CHHOTALAL JAVERDAS, if presented within 20 days from the date hereof. From and after the 14th November, 1898 (first of Kartak Sud Sawant 1955), the business of the said firm will be conducted exclusively by the abovementioned CHHOTALALJA VERDAS, who is now its SOLE PROPRIETOR.

CHHOTALAL JAVERDAS.

Bombay, 17, Shamsett Street, 24th October, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE

THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO, PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. S. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 78 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 78 " Rs. 40 "

For those Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and pirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other welled remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., BRUEL & Co., GILL & Co., Chief Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age; it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 13 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Samarang.	Kobe.
Thalpinz.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on pplication.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 53 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 56 CALLE PIEDAD BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 58m. Sun sets, 5h, 29m. High water, 9-26m. 10-16a. Low water, 3-20m. 3-38a.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 5 p. m., to discuss the present position of Professor Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic Inoculation.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Kaloo Budoo, a Hindu, has reported to the police that his servant Mata Jugjeeven absconded on Tuesday, taking with him Rs. 180 in cash and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 20. Search is being made for the servant.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—Pestonji Hormusji, a Parsee, aged sixty years, was on Tuesday afternoon accidentally knocked down on the Gowalia Tank Road, by a brougham belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Mehta and sustained fracture of three of his ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is being treated.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Dhanjibhai Jassavala in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day, (Thursday) at 6 p. m. Subject :—"Refutation of some of the false charges brought against the Theosophical Society and its members."

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—The weather is pleasant here. The thermometer has fallen to 75°. The town (Bhownagar) appeared lively on Monday, the occasion being the Dussera festival. People of all sorts in native attire thronged the bazars to make purchases of sweets, "papats," &c. The sowari emerged from Lilambagh and passed out the "Roowapuri Darwaja" to worship the tree "Sami."

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5 *viz.*,—1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Daressalam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chinde per s.s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. (to-morrow.)—Mails for Veraval Mangro Porbunder, C. Mandvi, Karachi and Sind per extra s.s. Amra will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—Haffiza, a Mahomedan widow, aged thirty-five years, residing on the second storey of a house at Kala Chowkey Road, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday morning by jumping from a window at the back of her room into a sweeper's gully, a height of about twenty four feet. She was picked up unconscious by some of the neighbours, who immediately reported the occurrence to the police. She was conveyed to the J. J Hospital and detained for treatment, as she had sustained serious internal injury to her chest and back. The motive for committing the rash act was due to her eldest stepson, named Essack Ismail, having abused and slapped her for leaving home with another man at 7 p.m., and returning at 10 p.m., on the previous day. On the following morning after her stepson had left home for work, she locked the door of the room from the inside and jumped out of the back window. On discharge from the hospital, she will be charged before the magistrate.

DEATH FROM ARSENIC.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Jamni, a Hindoo girl, aged eighteen months, daughter of a halalcore, residing in the Segregation Camp at Sankli Tank. On Tuesday morning the parents went to work, leaving deceased alone in the hut. When they returned home about an hour after, they found the girl vomiting and immediately removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from arsenical poisoning. The police were informed and they searched the place about the hut and found a piece of paper containing green powder. It was evident that deceased while playing about the hut picked up the paper containing the powder from amongst some rubbish and swallowed some of the powder. After admission the child grew worse and died during the night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was due to arsenic poisoning, the arsenic having been picked up by deceased amongst some rubbish, while playing, and swallowed by her.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry to-day at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Harni, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years, daughter of a sawyer, residing at Duncan Road. For the last month and a-half the deceased had been employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tardeo, where she worked in the throstle department in placing and removing bobbins. On Thursday, the 20th instant, Harni was sweeping the passage between the machines in her department, when the broom was suddenly caught between the two rollers, and in her attempt to pull it off her right arm was drawn in. Another operative, who noticed the accident, raised an alarm, when the muccadum came up and stopped the machine. When she was extricated it was found that the arm had been torn from the wrist to the shoulder. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was dressed and she was allowed to go as she refused to stay. On the 24th instant gangrene set in, when Harni was again taken by her father to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated at the shoulder joint and she was detained. On the following day collapsed and she died. An verdict was drawn from gangrene following the injury to the right arm was returned by the jury.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A PARSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Spencer, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of Haroopchand Luxmichand and filed an information charging B. Framjee with cheating. The complainant stated that he held a diploma from the Technical College, Bombay, for spinning and weaving and knew the accused, who described himself as an engineer and gin stores supplier. In consequence of an advertisement he applied to the accused for employment in September last, and on the 7th instant he was so employed on his depositing with the accused a sum of Rs. 100 as security. An agreement was drawn up between them, which was to the effect that the complainant was to forfeit the sum if he left the service within a year. On the 11th the complainant received an offer of better employment from a coal company, whereupon he asked the accused to consent to cancel the agreement and return him the deposit. This the accused consented to do, and made him write a letter to himself asking permission to resign his appointment. Subsequently when the complainant went to his master's office to receive back the deposit, the accused's peon placed a letter in his hand, in which the accused informed him that the agreement was cancelled and his security forfeited. Further attempts to recover the deposit having failed, the complainant charged the accused with cheating. The magistrate granted a process.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A KHOJA WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hemsworth charged Sakinabai, wife of Jaffer Piroo Mahomed, a dealer in furniture, with theft of ornaments of the value of Rs 45, belonging to Hansbai, widow of Fatehali Thavur. Mr. Quadros, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant missed her ornaments on the 20th instant from her house at Chakla, of which the accused is the landlady, and on her reporting the matter to the police the accused was arrested. Fatma, a daughter of the complainant, deposed that the accused came to her one day and giving her some sweetmeats induced her to open her mother's cupboad with certain keys which she had brought with her. Fatma did so, and the accused took out the ornaments. The accused stated in her defence that she returned from Navsari about fifteen days ago. She had with her some gold, which she gave to a goldsmith, named Shivram, for the purpose of converting it into three finger-rings and two ear-ornaments. The goldsmith brought three finger-rings, but not the ear-ornaments. She owned two houses and one shop. There was enmity between her and some of her tenants, who gave her constant cause of complaint by spoiling the water pipe. The case was a false one and got up by her enemies. The magistrate framed a formal charge of theft against the accused in order to enable the defence to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. Further inquiry was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, October 27.
Vigil Saint Simon and Saint Jude Apostles and Martyrs, 6 p m—Evensong (Choral) Hymns 435 and 436
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Chants
Friday 28—Festival of Saints Simon and jude
7-15 a m—Holy Communion (Choral) Merbecke Hymns 532, 207 and 422

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Friday 22—Festival of S S Simon and Jude
7 a m—Matins 7-30 a m—Holy Communion 5 p m—Evensong

ST PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON
Festival of S Simon and S Jude
27th, 8 p m—Choral, Evensong and Sermon
28th, 7 a m—Choral Eucharist

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	18
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	4	1	
C	Market	2	1	21
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Faneswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	3	0	9
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
	Mazagon	0	0	
E	Tarwady	1	0	20
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	3	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	0	1	2
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Thakordwar Lohana		1	17
	Arthur Road		3	
	Modykhana		1	
	Madunpura		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	23	14	98
	Total plague deaths to date	31,751	27,966	
	Same date last year	3	6	110

THE TELAGU HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the leading and influential members of the Telagu community was held on Thursday in the Telagu Hall, Camatipura, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, to consider and discuss some questions regarding the future maintenance, support and management of the Telagu Hospital, which was hitherto maintained solely by the Rao Bahadur and which has been now re-opened on the appearance of the plague in the above community, for the admission and treatment of plague patients. At the request of some of the members, arrangements have been made for the treatment by "vaids" and "Hakims" of such patients as are desirous of being treated by them, in a ward specially reserved for that purpose. It was arranged that private medical gentlemen would be also allowed to treat the patients in the Hospital, with the permission of the medical officer in charge and that of the directors. The following gentlemen have generously agreed to pay monthly subscriptions for the maintenance and support of the above Hospital :—Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram Rs. 125. Messrs Sayaji Naguji, Narsingrao Sayboo, Venkoo Ballaji, Manaji Rajuji, Narsoo Venkaji, Gangaram Sookoo, Jinker Rajarma and Mr. Malloo Larmon, Rs. 50 each ; total Rs. 475. The president having sincerely thanked the above gentleman for their philanthropic act, generously assured them that in case there was a deficiency, he would himself make it up. Rao Bahadur Ellapa explained to the gentlemen present at the meeting the advantages of inoculation, based upon the Inoculation statistics of Hubli, Dharwar and other places. He stated various facts and figures in support of his assertion and assured them that inoculation was the best means of saving life during the present dreadful epidemic. He entreated all present to assist him in persuading the members of the Telagu community to get themselves inoculated by Professor Haffkine after having impressed upon their minds the advantages to be derived therefrom. The worthy president, while he acknowledged that the majority of the community were too poor to support themselves during their prostration occasioned by inoculation, stated that he would personally obviate that difficulty by helping the poor who would undergo inoculation, and by supplying them with food or money during the interval they were unable to attend to their daily vocations.

WORKHOUSE NURSES.

THE problem how to provide proper nursing for the sick in workhouses has much altered its point of view since the issue of the order of the Local Government Board by which the employment of paupers as nurses was put a stop to. The difficulty now is to get the nurses ; for the nursing of paupers is not an altogether attractive occupation, and requires, if it is to be well done, a motive which has but little relation to the earning of a comfortable living. In the report of the Local Government Board, which has just been issued, Mr. Bagenal, one of the Inspectors, complains of the difficulty of obtaining nurses for workhouses. "Good salaries, he says, "are offerd, but there are no candidates." "What seem to be wanted," he adds is a new class of nurse, whose bond will not be merely the cash nexus or the desire for the excitement of a profession, but who will partak more of the original type of Miss Nightingale, with the additional qualities of modern scientific training. If religion and science could join hands for the production of a new of class of nurse, the nursing difficulty might, perhaps, be solved. The evolution of this kind of nurse is probably reserved for the twentieth century." We are not quite sure about this. The Nightingale type of nurse works wonders. It is a reforming influence, it stirs the pulse of the nation, and it leads to the abolition of great abuses. It is hardly, however, the type of nurse which bumbledom is asking for ; and, much as we should like to see an example of the type planted in every workhouse in the country, we do not think that the comfortable complacency of many boards of guardians, nor the happiness of the clerks at the Local Government Board, would be thereby promoted. If there was one thing which Miss Nightingale did better than another—except always the pouring-out of human sympathy in the presence of human suffering—it was the reform of abuses and the rectification of what was wrong, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is something wrong in the workhouse system that is at the root of the difficulty about the nurses. The workhouse master is king within the workhouse ; the workhouse matron, by exigencies of the law, must be his wife, and, under these two officials, so curiously linked together—in their interests, although in their duties separate and distinct, the nurse is placed. If the nurse were responsible only to the doctor and the committee, we doubt if there would be much difficulty in obtaining nurses—*The Hospital*.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE BIBLE.

THE Queen's Printers' "Variorum Aids to the Bible Student" (Eyre and Spottiswoode) is an elaborately illustrated supplement to their Variorum Teacher's Bible. It is some half dozen books in one handy and well-printed volume. The part entitled "Monumental Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures" is edited by the Rev. C. J. Ball, Chaplain to Lincoln's Inn, and is intended to put the ordinary reader in possession of the main results of modern research. "The Old Testament records," says Mr. Ball, "no longer stand alone, supported only by a few doubtful references in the Classics and by the uncritical narrative of Josephus." Large portions of the history are now brought to the test of undoubted contemporary evidence. These discoveries are briefly described, and some 170 illustrations are given of monuments, manuscripts Biblical sites, and Biblical cities. The History of Writing takes us back to 4,500 years before Christ, and the illustrations begin with the limestone tablet, brought from the ruins of the Temple of the Sun, in Southern Babylonia, which is older than even the cunei-form writing, and contains what Professor Hommel considers to be a reference to the town or land of Nod, where Cain is said in the Book of Genesis to have gone "out from the presence of the Lord." The Moabite stone, the Siloam inscription, the Rosetta stone, and a letter in Egyptian Hieratic of the time of Moses and the Exodus, with more than a hundred examples of old manuscripts, versions, and translations, are shown in well-engraved illustrations. As a pictorial presentation of what is known of the world in which the events recorded in the Bible occurred, the volume is unique, and is a complete first handbook of Biblical Archæology. An Epitome of the Bible History, by Dr. Swete, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge ; articles on various cognate subjects Professor Stanley Leathes, Dr. Sanday, the Rev. S. G. Green, the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Canon Tristram, and others—including an article by Sir J. Stainer on the Music of the Bible—make the volume one of the most comprehensive ever issued. Some of the articles have been published before, but the old and new are here concentrated into a single volume, which may be described as a library of Biblical knowledge and illustration, brought out with the typographical finish and completeness for which the Queen's Printers are deservedly celebrated. A concordance and an indexed atlas of the Bible complete the volume.

THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

SECRETS OF THE SPY SYSTEM.

MILITARY ESPIONAGE.

HOW IT WORKS.

AN instalment of "Less 'Coulisses de l'affaire Dreyfus," is given in which a correspondent throws some side lights on hitherto unknown or unexplored aspects of this strange drama which is occupying so large a space in the mind of the civilized world. The sudden resignation of M. Casimir-Perier in January, 1895, had been one of the unexplained mysteries of modern history. The correspondent of the *Daily News* claims to have lifted the vail, and showed how and in what astonishing fashion the resignation was connected with the Dreyfus affair. The fact of this connection is not seriously doubted in well-informed quarters. On one point of detail, however, a very natural question has been put. Is it likely, it is asked, that despatches to the German Government would on two distinct occasions have been stolen ? The doubt is, as we have said, very natural ; but probably few of those who raise it have any accurate idea of the extent and ramifications of the spy system. In the article which follows, the correspondent throws some light on the system of espionage practised by the military powers :—

The whole Dreyfus affair turns on the question of espionage. The art disclosed in the drama is that of deceiving your neighbour and of getting his secrets out of him. One method is the employment of other pretended secrets, all false, as bait. Another is merely the purchase of secrets with sums of money, sometimes very considerable and varying according to the importance of the information furnished. A third method in the employment of

A SPY PURE AND SIMPLE,

who exercises his profession as a branch of the Government service, receiving emoluments, and perhaps a pension in the end, in exchange for orders performed and services rendered. The highest class of officials in this department consists of spies in the fashionable world. They consist of military officers, diplomats, exjournalists, and women who are "intrigues" and are usually attractive[like Madame de Kaula. This white-kid-gloved description is espionage par excellence. It is utilised by all the Powers, by the Armies as well as by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all countries. I could name a well-known Parisian ex-journalist who pockets 25,000 francs a year for—well, for overlooking the actions of the French Ambassador to one of the most important Courts in Europe, and making a weekly report to the Minister which relates in detail all the acts and movements of the Ambassador, his interviews, the society he frequents, the persons he visits and receives, the speeches he makes, the opinions he holds, and the manners he adopts. Almost everywhere the same system is followed

IT IS THE SCHOOL OF MACHIAVELLI, RICHELIEU AND METTERNICH,

for all diplomacy is based upon a juxtaposition of the two words, liar and traitor ! (menteure, traditore !). A second category consists of tradors pure and simple ; it is the most infamous and most contemptible branch of the profession. The spy is supposed "to act through patriotism in the interests of his country." The traitor delivers his country and receives for his act, like Judas, his pieces of silver.

Now what is really the use of the spies, and how are they organised ? I shall start with the military spy system, reserving the aristocratic spies to be dealt with later.

The war of 1870 revealed to France a spy system hitherto unknown in that country. It consisted in keeping the Germans informed as to the resources of the invaded regions, thus ensuring the revictualling of their army on the spot. At the same time all their officers were in possession of excellent maps of the French Department, with the roads and the difficulties of the ground marked, as well as isolated farms, parks, and castles, which were capable of serving as strategic points. This information could only have been supplied by people who had lived in the country before the war ; and as a matter of fact, many of the inhabitants of the eastern regions of France, recognised in the patrols of the Uhlans (and among the officers of the Landwehr, which came later) former brewers' workmen, or employes of banks, of commercial and business houses, &c., who had come to work in the country before the invasion. When the French army was reorganized in 1872 the Etat-Major decided to organise a similar system, and

THE SECOND BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR

was thus constituted. One of the chief organizers of this bureau was the late Colonel Jung, who was subsequently general in command at Dunkirk, and who married a pretty foreigner named Marie de Kaula. This lady was simply a spy in the service of Germany, whose trial created an intense sensation some fifteen years ago. According to my information the secret agent who brought about the arrest of Marie de Kaula was none other than the person who has been playing the leading role in the Dreyfus affair.

This bureau of information has always worked extremely well ; and in this connection I shall here narrate an episode which took place under General Boulanger at the end of April, 1887, during the affair of Schnaebele, the French commissaire of police, who was drawn into an ambush by the agents of the Prussian commissaire Gautsch—who has recently been tried for frauds and forgery in Germany—acting by order.

France was ready for war. General Boulanger at the height of his popularity, and highly Chauvinist in feeling, had been dreaming of victories for his country, and was in a state of consequent exaltation. The order to mobilise had been given to the Sixth French Corps, and the independent brigades of cavalary had their saddlebags packed; men and horses were waiting, saddled and bridled, in the barrack court-yards for the order to start for the frontier.

Germany on her side was taking similar measures, and here an incident of espionage arises which shows how well the Frech service was organised.

A part of the German troops at the time—in this particular being in advance of the French—were armed with repeating rifles, notably the 15th and 16th German Corps (Starsburg and Metz). The Prussian Etat-Major in prospect of the sudden outbreak of hostilites—it was in the beginning of May, 1887—sent a telegram to all the commandants of regiments of these two corps with an order to start their troops at the first signal armed simply with rifles, and with 300 cartridges per man as their only baggage, the object being to meet the French, who had still only the Lebel gun, in the first engagement with a perfect hail of bullets, thus showing the superiority of the German armament, and hoping to bring about a demoralisation throughout the ranks of the French. But at ten o'clock on the day after that on which this telegram was sent

THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR WAR RECEIVED A COPY OF IT.

He at once telegraphed to the Colonels of regiments in the neighbourhoods of Nancy, Toul, Verdun, and Belfort to assemble their men and explain the situation to them, making clear to them that only a few of the German regiments were supplied with the repeating gun, and exhorting them to firm resistance, the chances being equal when once the concentration of the armies was completed. At the same time officers received orders to avoid fighting in the open country (terrain de-convert,) but to shelter their troops against the enemy's fire.

However, Germany handed over to France the Commissaire Schnaebele, and war was avoided.

I have related this incident, which is obtained from an entirely trustworthy authority, to show in passing how important this system of obtaining information is in time of peace.

GERMAN SPIES.

We now come to the service of espionage as carried out by the Etat-Major of the German army.

This department is under the orders of a chief who communicates directly with the Emperor, and who has under his orders thirty subordinates making their reports to him alone. They are distributed throughout the world in four sections :

1. France and England.
2. The countries forming the Triple Alliance.
3. Russia, Sweden, and Turkey.
4. The rest of Europe the United States, and Japan.

The first class is by far the most important. Its central direction is at Brussels, whence it spreads over France and England by the madium of officers of reserve of the German army acting as principal spies, and of ex-subofficers of engineers, assisted by other secondary agents, for the most part Swiss of Belgians.

Espionage in these days is almost a mathematical equation, proceeding by carefully reasoned out deductions, by means of which, and of a thousand different details apparently without a nexus, the two great objects of the inquiries of Etat-Majors of modern armies are arrived at—namely, to know the moment when war breaks out.

1. Where, How and When the concentration of the armies will take place.

2. The sources of ravitaillement possessed by the enemy, and where they are in stores. The rest is but of secondary importance.

Before concluding, I may, perhaps, be allowed to revert for a moment to my previous article. With regard to some questions which have been raised, I will here simply say that it is now well known to several in the secret that there were several spies employed both at the German Embassy at Paris, and also in confidential posts in Germany. If the theft of the first document took places in Pari, that of the second probably was effected in Berlin. As to the concierge of the Embassy, he was sent back to Germany, and is probably in one of the prisons of that country without his trial having come to the knowledge of the public, as he has

NEVER BEEN HEARD OF SINCE.

With regard to the general truth of my story, I may appeal incidentally to the man who has been influential in bringing about the fall of every French statesman since 1897, without ever having had a better one to replace them. I speak of Henri Rochefort.

The Editor of "Intransigeant" gave so far back as December 13, 1897, a version of the intervention of Count Munster in the Dreyfus affair which placed beside that which I gave not only confirms it, but establishes it in an irrefutable manner. Who, then, supplied this information to M. Rochefort, if not the Etat-Major ?

Have these statements been denied ?—Never.

But the truth is that this published version is incorrect, not only in its broad facts, but also in details, and that M. Rochefort, in order to create a clever diversion, placed the scene between M. Dupuy, then President of the Cabinet, and Count Munster, instead of between Count Munster and M. Casimir Perier. Also instead of speaking of documents addrssed to the Emperor of Germany documents sent to Count Munster were mentioned.

This gave less importance to the affair, and prepared public opinion in advance for possible revelations which were feared at the time from the German Press. But the German Emperor, struck with the greatness of M. Casimir-Perier's act, was satisfied, and prevented and such act of indiscretion.

The testimony of Col. Schwartzkoppen, however, having been appealed to latterly regarding the forgery of the "petit bleu," it was necessary for the German ex-military attache at Paris to speak, and he has spoken by means of communications that have appeared during the last few days.

The following is what M. Rochefort said regarding the alleged Dupuy-Munster episode in the "Intransigeant" of the 13th December, 1897 :

AN IMPERIAL LETTER.

"One of the famous secret documents is a letter from the Emperor of Germany himself."

It was extracted, photographed, and replaced whence it had been taken ()

A foreign military attache to whom we submitted this information has made the following communication :

"Several days before the arrest of Drefus the Count Munster, the German Ambassador, called on M. Charles Dupuy, President of the Council of Ministers and spoke to him as follows :

"'There has been abstracted from the offices of the Embassy a bundle of documents, eight letters which had been addressed to me.'"

"'This is a violation of territory in time of peace.

"'I regret to have to inform you that "if these letters are not refurned to me immediately. I shall leave Paris within twenty-four hours.'"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·937	Calm	1	90·1	53·2	47	...	13·70	—3·60
Sirsa	29·867	SE	7	99·8	50·7	31	...	6·40	—6·13
Delhi	29·922	WNW	2	89·2	63·4	31	...	13·28	—12·95
Agra	29·824	NW	4	92·0	60·9	51	...	21·82	—5·27
Cawnpore	29·916	Calm	1	94·3	58·0	51	...	4·23	...
Allahabad	29·814	WNW	5	93·1	56·9	46	...	5·79	+14·91
Jhansi	29·925	Calm	1	92·1	63·2	45	...	34·23	—3·12
Jacobabad	29·925	Calm	1	94·5	57·0	60	...	2·99	+0·17
Karachi	29·933	WSW	5	88·4	68·0	28	...	2·81	—3·27
Jeypore	29·874	NW	3	91·6	57·0	38	...	17·05	—9·51
Ajmere	29·913	Calm	2	91·4	54·7	52	...	11·98	—8·05
Deesa	29·907	ESE	7	100·8	64·0	26	...	15·57	—10·25
Ahmedabad	29·876	ENE	3	98·2	71·1	27	...	33·00	...
Bhuj	29·899	Calm	3	98·3	67·9	21	...	13·20	—0·69
Rajkot	29·884	E	7	97·9	64·9	28	...	15·35	—12·49
Ghadeshi	29·870	NE	5	97·1	67·3	53	...	39·27	...
Veraval	29·845	NE	6	98·1	73·8	41	...	12·35	...
Neemuch	29·973	N1	4	92·3	57·8	39	...	27·88	—2·67
Indore	29·951	N	1	89·7	58·1	53	...	39·31	+6·35
Sangor	29·957	NNW	2	88·8	60·6	44	...	60·37	+1·34
Jubulpore	29·967	NNE	1	87·4	56·8	71	...	66·49	+9·25
Hoshangabad	29·963	NE	1	90·7	61·7	65	...	59·20	+9·51
Khandwa	29·942	Calm	3	99·2	59·6	44	...	26·21	—5·09
Raipur	29·947	E	3	87·8	64·7	62	...	49·93	—7·47
Nagpur	29·937	Calm	6	91·2	63·1	51	...	49·01	+2·45
Amraoti	29·925	E	7	93·2	67·8	43	...	29·68	—13·39
Akola	29·939	Calm	6	94·4	61·4	46	...	29·10	—14·12
Surat	29·851	E	4	97·7	70·0	83	...	33·70	—14·18
Malegaon	29·895	Calm	5	92·4	61·4	56	...	14·91	—8·34
Bombay	29·843	ESE	8	90·7	78·5	72	...	73·61	+1·36
Poona	29·886	ESE	9	92·5	64·4	62	...	24·61	+0·06
Ahmednagar	29·910	Calm	4	89·3	58·5	61	...	15·32	...
Aurangabad	29·921	Calm	4	98·47	64·2	39	...	21·61	...
Sholapur	29·902	ESE	14	94·2	71·0	64	...	33·50	+3·98
Ratnagiri	29·820	NE	4	93·4	77·4	69	0·02	118·82	+9·94

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
STORES AND WINE MERCHANT,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CAKES, PASTRY, SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES., &c.
made Daily on the Premises.
GRUYERE CHEESE, HAM ON CUT, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, TEA, &c., GUARANTEED of the Best and Freshest Quality.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT :—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL!
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
"... as the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING OCT. 26.

THE downward movement in prices, consequent on the state of affairs relating to Fashoda, continues in the London financial market, and yesterday there was a further decline in Consols amounting to 5-16 per cent. and reducing the quotation to 107 3-4. Indian Sterling Loan dropped 1 5-8 per cent, to 110 7-8; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 9-16 per cent. to £61 1-2. French Rentes remained at their reduced level of 101 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London recovered 1 centime, at 25·36 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-16d lower, at 28 1-16d. per oz.; and 1-4 cent. in sight in New York, at 61 cents. per oz., Demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. less, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent.

Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday amounting to 1 lakh at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 5 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-16d. on Bombay; and 5 lakhs at 1s 4 1-32d. on Calcutta. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,120,000 quarters compared with 1,150,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Linseed the quotation yesterday was 38s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 30,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower in all positions, 2 31-32d. per lb. being quoted for October February and March deliveries. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; January and April futures advanced 3 points each, to 5·28 and 5·41 cents per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 71,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has been dull again to day, and only a small business has transpired. No purchases are reported on account of exporters; but the Mills bought 100 bales Moomra ginned at Rs. 132 per candy; 200 Khandwa at Rs. 128 to Rs. 130; 100 Moshavat at Rs. 120 to Rs. 128; 175 Surat at Rs. 148, 100 Moomraginned at Rs. 133, 100 Pachora at Rs. 123, 100 Kokana at Rs. 110, and 200 Amreli at Rs. 124 1-4.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,571	bales.
Wheat	7,504	cwts.
Linseed	7,391	"
Rapeseed	4,708	"
Gingellyseed	4,003	"
Poppyseed	713	
Castorseed	1,850	"
Rice	3,204	"

EXCHANGE is a steady market with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but there was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper; 1s. 4 1-32d. was obtainable for Demand throughout the day, and the market closed steady in tone as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d. "
Francs ...	1·71 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In sympathy with the rapid decline in Consols and Rupee Securities in London, the market is excited in tone, and to-day's quotations after fluctuating in favour for the most part of buyers, close at the low level of 93 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents. for both money and Account; for Threes 84 1-2, nominal, is quoted.

SHARES.—Prices continue on their downward course, though the movement to-day has been meagre. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,187 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES	Oct. 11. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,37,874	5	7	2,05,77,430	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,83,037	6	2	5,00,09,251	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,47,117	3	10	2,84,191	11	4
Sundries	25,52,191	4	9	26,34,510	12	8
	Rs. 10,22,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,11,072	0	0	52,43,538	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,54,414	0	0	70,05,189	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,64,39,638	3	8	1,62,93,701	5	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,25,046	1	1	2,18,61,231	10	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,62,528	14	4	2,11,28,327	5	5
Balances with other Banks	6,37,942	5	5	5,07,091	13	10
Bullion	1,405	14	0	1,486	4	0
Dead Stock	13,12,308	1	6	13,11,411	10	9
Stamps	9,659	14	4	9,443	15	6
Sundries	15,02,079	9	2	15,33,974	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,09,831	1	11	97,34,870	2	6
Do. at Branches	2,02,94,794	2	11	1,78,30,197	14	2
	Rs. 10,22,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,83,819	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,40,263	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,73,786	Do
Post Bills	37,074	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	83,241	Inc.
Loans	1,40,937	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,36,185	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,65,799	Do
Cash at Head Office	16,25,239	Do
Cash at Branches	24,74,597	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,37,757 8 7			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,77,644 7 14	35,15,402	0	6
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	236,34,881	10	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,020	11	11
Sundries	9,79,508	8	0
Total	361,37,812	14	6
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	36,29,336	8	0
Other authorised Investments	3,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	39,13,418	5	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	52,85,449	12	5
Bills discounted and purchased	71,20,270	0	1
Balances with other Banks	7,81,641	9	2
Bullion	9,523	3	11
Dead stock	8,15,927	10	0
Stamps	12,425	2	0
Sundries	82,621	2	1
	226,95,689	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	134,42,143	3	3
Total	361,3762	14	

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	43,881	52,639	..	8,758	..	1,36,104
Parcels, &c.	63,871	53,413	10,458	..	..	1,58,581
Goods	5,448	4,345	1,103	..	..	1,099
Other earnings	1,13,200	1,10,397	2,803	..	..	..
Total for week	13 56 662	16 52 446	..	..	..	2 95 784
Aggregate						

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd October 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,36,638	3,57837.	7,812	5 02 287
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,40,772

Increase ..... Rs. 61,515

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AFRICA.

BIRTH.

STRANGMAN—October 25, at Johannesburg, South African Republic, the wife of T J Strangman, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—October 22, at Madras, the wife of Mr W J Clifford, of a son.

ROBERTSON—October 21, at Patter's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Vety Surgeon JW Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—PEEL—October 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Dacca, by the Rev W Carey, A Ross, Postal Department, to Edith Peel, Baptist Zenana Missionary.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

THE Dreyfus spectre has bereft the Chamber of Deputies of their senses. While the question of peace or war with the most formidable naval Power in the world is still in the balance, and mobilisation the order of the day at Portsmouth and Toulon, it might have been reasonably presumed that the French Parliament would have seen the wisdom of leaving M. Delcasse undisturbed to carry on difficult and delicate negotiations, and to the Court of Cassation the responsibility of deciding what is to be done with the Dreyfus case. That scandal, however perplexing and disagreeable, is not big with the potentialities of war; the accused officer, whether he be guilty or innocent, is in safe custody, and those who believe in his guilt—undoubtedly the majority of the Chamber—ought to give the Judges of the highest Court in France the credit of being able to ascern that guilt when the evidence is carefully sifted, and compromising and unnecessary forgeries eliminated. The last thing they might have been expected to do, was to give their whole attention to an affair which being *sub judice*, ought not to be made a matter of debate, much less of tumultuous uproar in the Chamber. But that is just what has been done; the Ministry is overturned, and France has to discuss the Fashoda question with Lord Salisbury as best she may, while President Faure is looking about for a new Premier and a new Minister of Foreign Affairs. Even the Minister of War,—an able and experienced soldier—deemed his whole duty accomplished when he flouted the Prime Minister from whom he had received his portfolio, and abandoned his functions while the Army is mobilising in anticipation of a great war. Some malign influence blinds the Parliament and even brave soldiers to the magnitude of a very real and pressing danger, while Dreyfus looms larger on their horizon than the mighty fleet of the Power with which France is in controversy. It is strange that Frenchmen have not laid to heart the bitter disappointments prepared for them when Gambetta and Clemenceau, by overthrowing the de Freycinet Ministry, prevented France from taking part with Great Britain in the operations against Arabi Pasha, and thus practically made a present of Egypt to her more practical neighbour.

That lesson has taught the French nothing. It is impossible to imagine the House of Commons overthrowing a Ministry on some purely domestic question, when the interests of the country, and the honour of her flag, were challenged by another Power, and preparations for war in active progress. Unquestionably France is placed at a great disadvantage, not only with Great Britain, but with her not over-enthusiastic-ally—Russia—by what has just happened. The British Government will be encouraged to "put its foot down." The Russian Autocrat may think twice and three times before making common cause with a Government that exists only from week to week. Whether the Russian Army, the nobility, the press, the people would remain passive, while the French whom they have fraternised with, cheered and feted, were engaged in a death-struggle with the Power they love least is another question. There would probably be an uprising of the Pan-Slavic spirit that would sweep all before it, as in 1876 when Alexander II was compelled against his will to send his Army across the Frontier. Russian Statesmen might share the popular feeling if the strongest of the Continental navies were in manifest danger of being overwhelmed and destroyed, as was that of Spain by the United States' ironclads. Such a denouement would give such an incontestable preponderance to the British sea-power, already so formidable, that the Colonial projects not only of France, but of Germany, would have to be laid aside, and Russia would have to abandon for years to come her hopes of becoming formidable at sea. Russian diplomacy would not be idle, in any case, either on the Continent or in China. Unfortunately those considerations do not make for peace, but rather the contrary. If Great Britain become more peremptory, as is to be expected, and refuse to discuss further the demands formulated by a Ministry that disappeared as soon as they were presented, France will find it more difficult to haul down her flag at Fashoda, and the quarrel would only be settled by the last reason of Kings and Republics alike.

ON the first day of the present month we spoke of the new and handsome quarter of the City springing up on the Apollo Reclamation. We deemed it our duty to make known the serious objections that were heard as to the narrowness of some of the streets in proportion to the height of the houses, aggravated by the large balconies on every storey, overhanging the footpaths, the objectionable of the gullies, and the building of houses back-to-back. We spoke, of course, of the streets and houses already completed, or about to be, and urged that there was still time to remedy, or at all events to mitigate much of what was open to complaint; as for instance by widening the prolongation towards the sea of streets partially constructed, the discontinuance of the building of houses back-to-back, and the creation of open spaces being where practicable. We are glad to be able to state that on all these points save one criticism will no longer apply. The overhanging balconies that make narrow streets still more narrow, do not depend on the ground landlords—the Port Trust—but upon the Municipality. When the Trust make a road with its drainage and sidepaths, it is handed over to the Municipal authority, and the Trust have no longer any control over it. Under the building bye-laws, the Municipal Commissioner may permit the arcading of the foot-paths twelve feet from the house; and if this be done on both sides of a street, twenty-four feet are practically taken from its width, for the houses can be built forward above the arcade to the permitted height. On the Reclamation there is so far no arcading; but instead there are balconies roofed and veranded on every floor on the sides of streets, the width of forty feet being thus very considerably reduced. It is for the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to consider whether such structures should be permitted on both sides of narrow streets with lofty houses on either hand. The Port Trust cannot rightly interfere in a matter which is left to the discretion of the Municipal authority.

It must be freely acknowledged that the officiating Chairman of the Trust, the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, has laboured hard and very successfully to give the new quarter a maximum of ventilation. The Nowrojee Furdonjee Road, forty feet wide between Colaba Causeway and the Merewether Road, will be sixty feet wide thence to the fine road along the sea-front, in itself a great improvement, giving the public a new promenade and drive on the harbour side. The Ormiston Road from the Causeway to the sea will be eighty feet wide. Beyond it are sites for nine palatial houses 80 feet by 50, so arranged in two lines that the buildings nearest the sea have forty feet spaces between them, while those farthest from the harbour side standing well apart, with garden or open space all round, have an interrupted view of the sea. Those sites ought to be the most healthy and the most prized for residences in the new quarter of the City. The only draw-back is one that can and must be removed—the Saluting Battery, which, in the immediate vicinity of a residential quarter of the city, would be an intolerable nuisance. A sufficiently central site for the guns facing the sea, and in full view of Apollo Bunder, is ready on hand on the Jamsetjee Bunder, a few hundred yards from the present location; the sooner the transfer is made the better. When that improvement is effected, excellent building sites can be made available on the sea-face in continuation of those to which we have just referred. Effectual steps have been taken to ensure as far as practicable that the new buildings between the new hotels and the houses erected some years since on the Causeway—which leave a good deal to be desired—shall not be crowded one upon the other. The general result of the rearrangement of plots is, that of the total area of the Apollo Reclamation, the building sites cover twenty-five per cent, roads twenty-four, gardens and open spaces twenty-four, and cotton plots three per cent. It would certainly be unreasonable to expect a ground-landlord to be more liberal in the provision of roads and open spaces, reserving little more than one-third of the estate for revenue.

IN view of the unsettled state of affairs between France and England, the utmost activity prevails in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard in Bombay. In addition to the vessels of the East Indian Defence Squadron now in harbour, we have in Bombay the Cruisers Marathon, Racoon and Sphinx. The Marathon, a third-class protected cruiser, is now in dry-dock being overhauled, and as overtime is to be worked it is expected she will be afloat again within the week. As soon as she leaves dry-dock, the third-class partially protected cruiser will take her place, and work will be hurried on, the dockyard hands probably being increased so as to admit of day and night shifts being worked. The Sphinx is fit, and is merely awaiting the arrival of her new commander before returning northwards. Meantime the conversion of the Verona for transport purposes is rapidly approaching completion, and she will be ready well within the specified time. The Marathon, though an old pattern ship, having been built ten years ago, is good enough for all practical purposes in these waters. She is a twin-screw steamer of 265 feet long by 41 feet beam, and a mean drought of 17½ feet of water. Like her sister ships, the Melpomene and Magicienne, she has a displacement of 2950 tons, is capable of steaming nineteen knots, her engines on the triple expansion principle having been built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co. She has a steel deck of 1·5 inch thickness, and her armament includes six inch Quick-firing (modified B) guns, nine 6 pr. Q., one 3 pr. Q., one 9 pr. boat and three Nordenfelt machine guns, while she also carries eight 14 inch. torpedoes. She has a complement of 216 men. The Racoon is a vessel of the same class as the Cossack and Brisk which are better known in these waters. She is a steel built ship of 225 feet long by 36 feet beam and a mean drought of 14 feet 6. Her displacement is 1770 tons, and her engines by Harland and Wolff make her the fastest ship of her class. She has a partially protected steel deck of 3-8 inch and her armament is six 6 in. Q, eight 3 pr. Q., one 9 pr. boat, two Nordenfelt machine guns, while she also carries eight 14 inch torpedoes, her compliment of men being 172. These two ships are among the most useful of the East India squadron and will be as good as new again within a very short space of time.

As compared with military despatches in recent years, writes a London correspondent, that of Sir H. Kitchener is a model of brevity. The remark is as ridiculous as the comparison is absurd. What the correspondent wanted to do was to have a cheap hit at the Indian despatches. But in these there was more to tell than in the despatches on the war in the Soudan. From October 16th when the first forward advance was made towards Tirah there was continuous hard work, every inch of ground being contested and every movement of a body of men no matter how large or how small was hampered by snipers and sharpshooters, countless little engagements in which we lost more than we killed, and we sometimes lost with out killing any. General Kitchener's was a triumphal procession with two big battles, or as a writer preferred the other day, to call them, battues. Vast hordes of the enemy came out into the open and allowed themselves to be mown down in their thousands. The troops in the Soudan had nothing like the hardships of the Tirah to put up with; nor had they anything like the number of opportunities of distinguishing themselves. In hill warfare there are naturally more casualties on our side, but as though to compensate for this there are very many more occasions for the display of ready and tactful resource as well as of personal bravery. The correspondent we refer to, solemnly remarks that the description of the battle is given in 'brief and simple terms' as General Grenfell says, and if the list of officers specially mentioned extends over six columns of the "Gazette" it is not greatly in excess of General Lockhart's list for the Tirah Expedition. It ought not to have been so long as that relative to the Tirah, unless it gave the name of every trooper in the XXist Lancers, for where in the accounts of Atbara, or Omdurman, or the desert march, does one read of acts of gallantry such as our transfrontier correspondents recounted as everyday occurrences? It was not the fault of the troops in the Soudan; it was their misfortune there were no opportunities for acts of conspicuous gallantry. But the correspondent who seems inclined to think that had General Lockhart been the author of the despatches, the troops in the Soudan would have had more chance of being mentioned in despatches, is neither a military man nor an experienced war correspondent.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HAWLEY GOODENOUGH, who has just died at the Cape, was an old Mutiny warrior. Indeed he learned soldiering in this country. Educated at Westminster and Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery, and at the age of twenty-four was fighting in India. He served through 1857-8 including the action of Pandu Nuddu, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack and capture of Fort Birwah, in which he was severely wounded. He was three times mentioned in despatches. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he was in command of the Royal Artillery, and was present at the engagements of El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin, and at Tel-el-Kebir. From 1886 to 1889 General Goodenough was Inspector-General of Artillery; from 1889 to 1890 commanded the North-West District, and from that time, until appointed to the command of the forces at the Cape, commanded the Thames District. He received a knighthood of the order of the Bath in 1897.

THE rise in exchange is due to the measures taken by the local Banks to strengthen their position by bringing out money from Home in view of the present international outlook. The two French Banks are especially active in providing against contingencies. If the political situation become more precarious we shall probably see the rupee at 1s. 4¼d.

THE Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, officiating Chairman of the Port Trust, was elected by that body to represent Trustees on the new Building Trust.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Clive Durant took up the whole day in addressing the Special Jury on the evidence called for his defence. He had not finished when the court adjourned out of consideration for him, as he appeared wearied, and he would be allowed an hour or two more to-morrow (Friday) to finish his remarks.

THERE has, we believe, been some discussion lately among the military authorities as to the possibility of raising a corps of Eurasian artillery, but the conclusion arrived is that such a step is not practicable at present.

WE understand that Major-General Burnett, who officiated as Quartermaster General in England, while Sir George White was incapacitated for duty, will be appointed to command the Poona District vacant by the death of General Duncan.

THE Connell Cup Polo Tournament will take place this year at Allahabad during the week beginning 5th December.

MR. D. M. SMEATON. C. S, I., Financial Commissioner of Burma, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

GENERAL MOORSOOM has assumed command of the Forces in the Punjab consequently on Sir George Wolseley's departure, and pending the arrival of Sir Power Palmer from England.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to the formation of a machine gun section in the Behar Light Horse as a separate unit of the corps, which now consists of six troops.

THE North-West Frontier gratuity is to be granted to such portion of the troops as took part in the action near Shabkadar on the 8th Augst 1898; but who, owing to casualties, were prevented from joining the Mohmand Field Force: as also to relatives of those who were killed.

AN elaborate work on Burma by Max and Bertha Ferrars will be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The authors have portrayed the life of the Burman from the cradle to the grave. The aboriginal life is also described. The authors have been engaged for several years upon this book, which will contain between 400 and 500 illustrations from photographs specially taken in the various localities to which they refer.

ONE of Lord Curzon's correspondents, who wrote congratulating him upon his appointment to the Viceroyalty, has a letter from him which the autograph hunters of the future will greatly prize. It was one of the first communications which Lord Curzon wrote after he had been made a peer, and it is signed "Geo. Curzon," with the "Geo." crossed out, and the words "of Kedleston" crowded into the end of the line. The slip is explained in the postscript, "You see I have not yet got into my new signature."

GENERAL EGERTON and Mr. Cunningham, assisted by Mr. Donald, announced the terms of the Government on Monday to a jirgah of 793 Afridis. All the tribes were represented except the Kumbar Khels, who were only partially so. The Maliks made some allusion to their former requests. They were ordered to peruse the Government terms carefully, which would be printed in Pushtu and distributed to them, and were told that they would be given till the 27th to discuss the terms amongst themselves, and that their reply and any petitions they desire to make would then be heard.

MAJOR MONTANARO, of the Royal Artillery, has met with a serious accident in Ceylon. He was living in the suburbs of Colombo and was leaving his house on Wednesday last to attend the inspection of the R. A. by the Major-General, when his horse, a recent purchase, ran away with him. The animal was not stopped till he reached some gravel pits in the vicinity, resulting in Major Montanaro falling heavily to the ground and sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to his bungalow at once, and an examination showed that the Major had badly dislocated his right thumb and broken his left collarbone, besides receiving several injuries to his ribs, and getting badly bruised.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE will leave Simla on Friday, breaking journey at Solan, Agra, and Meerut, and arriving in Bombay on November 3rd. The party accompanying His Excellency and Lady Nairne will consist of General Morton, Adjutant-General, Sir Arthur Gaselee, Quartermaster General, Colonel Duff, Military Secretary, Major and Mrs. Mercer, Major Croly, A. M. S., and Captains Wilkinson and Dimsdale, A. D. Cs. On the arrival of the Caledonia Sir Charles Nairne will make over command of the Forces in India to Sir. William Lockhart, and General Nicholson will take up the appointment of Adjutant-General. General Morton will then proceed to Mean Mir, assuming command of that district on November 8th.

WHILST most stage folk, in one way, like to act before members of our Royal Family—who, by the way, are most appreciative auditors—they dislike it in another. The fact is that no matter how interesting the play may be, all the good points of the latter are lost, for from first to last the attention of the members of the audience is fixed upon the Royal box; and the only wonder is that distinguished people do not revolt at the manner in which they are persistently out-stared. "I have seen people," said a well-known manager, "who occupied boxes opposite Royalty, and who stared at the latter through glasses during the whole performance, often handing a rather more powerful glass than ordinary from one member of the party to another."

EPERNAY in France is a vast subterranean "city of champagne." For miles and miles there are streets hewn out of solid chalk flanked with piles of bottles of champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings, and turnings, except that given by spluttering candles. All is dark, dank, and damp, with the temperature about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay have underground cellars which cover forty-five acres, and contain five million bottles of wine. There is a whole street in Epernay lined with fine chateaux, the proprietors of which possess similar establishments. The whole town is honeycombed with these underground galleries for the manufacture and storage of champagne.

MADAME ALBANI was present at the St. James's Hall rehearsal yesterday, and sang the solo in Dr Alan Gray's one set to the well-known Easte carol by Dr. J. M. Neale, "The Foe behind, the deep before." In Standford's "Te Deum" Madame Albani was associated with Madame Marian McKenzie and Mr. Plunket Greene, the rehearsal likewise including vocal pieces from "Tristan and "Die Walkure," beside a duet from Sullivan's "Kenilworth." written for the Birmingham Festival no less than thirty-four years ago. To-day the London rehearsals close with M. Faure's ode "The Birth o Venus" and various other works, including Humperdinck new Symphony, if in the meantime the MS the missing work should turn up.

ONE of the few notable instances in which the bloodhound has proved himself really useful as a detective was far back in the seventies—1876—if we remember right—it was. A little girl was missed; portions of a child's body were found in a field; place, Blackburn Lancashire. The whole town was in a fever, people were suspected, but there was no certainly and no clue. It then occurred to someone to try a bloodhound. The police took the animal, in the first instance, to the spot where the limbs of the child already recovered had been found, in order, if possible, to discover the rest. In this, however, they were unsuccessful. They then resolved to take the dog to two houses against the occupiers of which suspicion was entertained. In the first of theose the dog betrayed no excitement; but it had no soonor entered the second than it began to give evidence of its detection of some scent. It led the police at length to the fireplace of an upper room, and there, concealed in the chimney, were discoovered the head and several bones of the child, with the clothes. The tenant, a barber called Fish, was arrested, confessed, and was duly hanged for his abominable wickedness.

THE correspondent adds some curious particulars concerning the proposal of the Thames Ironworks Company to open works at Libau, which was the subject of a question in the House of Commons a few months ago. A million sterling was to have been expended in establishing the shipbuilding and engineering establishment on the condition of the Russian Government paying an annual subvention of 2 1-2 per cent. or £25,000, and receiving a share of any profit above 5 per cent. Only the chief and the technical men were to have been English, and an undertaking was to have been made to build the largest vessels in a year and a half. The Russian Government was to have had the option, at the end of ten years, of taking over the establishment upon paying the capital sum expended with an addition of 10 per cent. The negotiation proceeded so far that a representative of the English company was invited to take part in a consultation under the presidency of the Minister of Marine. To his utter surprise he was kept in an adjoining room while the discussion proceeded, and then was told that a Russian locomotive company, which had never built a ship, had made a more tempting offer. For accepting it perhaps the Russian Navy will yet have to suffer, as it has done on several occasions, through permitting unsatisfactory work upon vessels. The action taken illustrates curiously the unfavourable disposition towards England entertained in some Russian naval circles, though the correspondent asserts that the Russian Government has since manifested a desire to enlist English aid in the matter of shipbuilding on Russian soil. Happily the same number of the *Times* which contained these particulars gave an account of the charming courtesy and ready help recently extended by the Port Admiral at Kronstadt to some English travellers, who were in danger of missing their homeward boat.

THE *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg has sen some further particulars of the ships ordered abroad on account of the additional ninety millions roubles to be expended under the Czar's rescript. It is necessary to remark that the displacements he gives do not quite correspond in all cases with the particulars received from other sources. According to his statement Cramps are to build a battleship of 12,700 tons of the Iowa Class, and a cruiser of 6,000 tons. The ships to be built in France are a battleship of 12,900 tons and three 350 ton destroyers, besides an armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons, presumably on the ordinary estimates, at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, and two 350-ton destroyers at M. Normand's. The correspondent does not allude to the cruiser which is understood to have been ordered at Havre. He says that the German-built ships will be a cruiser of 6,250 tons at the Vulcan works, one of 5,900 tons at the Germania yard, and one of 3,000 tons at Elbing, as well as four 350-ton destroyers. Messrs. Laird are also to build a destroyer, being the only vessel so far ordered in England. The Russo-Belgian Company at Nicolaieff is to build engines like those supplied by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., to the "Tri Sviatitelia, for the ship of the same class now building at that port, but an arrangement is to be made, as in the Rotislav, for the burning of liquid fuel. Presumably, therefore, confidence is felt in this arrangement for use in large battleships.

OUR present issue will, we think, afford readers not a little food for reflection (says the "Publishers' Circular.") We print practically forty columns of announcements of forthcoming works. A natural question on looking through the lists is, What becomes of all these books, who buys them, who reads them, who sells them? One thing is shown conclusively—namely that, in spite of almost unexampled depression, authors have gone on writing, and publishers have prepared new publications with as much zeal as if prosperity were continuous and invariable. Unfortunately, such is not the case. This year the volume of trade has been considerably below the average. We have already referred to some of the causes tending to produce stagnation in the book trade. Yet, inspite of them all, the production of books goes on unceasingly—partly, no doubt, because producers hope the public will presently take to reading in earnest, and partly because certain machinery must be kept working. Publishers have large and expensive staffs to maintain, and idleness is often the costliest game which can be played. Then authors are extremely industrious, and printers and bookbinders must live. Finally, booksellers expect from each publisher a certain number of new books in the course of the season. Our list show that this year there is not likely to be any disappointment on the score of numbers. Booksellers are looking forward hopefully, yet it cannot be concealed that there are elements of uncertainty in the situation.

THE good people of Dieppe have presented John Strange Winter (Mrs. Arthur Stannard) with a valuable diamond ring in recognition of her friendly interest in the prosperity of their pleasant town and the practical suggestions she has made for increasing its attractiveness to visitors. One of the most important of these suggestions has been that a golf club and golf links should be provided. This was carried out about twelve months ago, and the year's record has been one of conspicuous success. The club has about 150 local members, French and British, and many visitors have taken advantage of the rule which allows temporary membership on payment of five francs per week. The links are very conveniently placed, just outside the town, in a beaut

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A tumultuous and confused debate on the Dreyfus affair took place in the French Chamber of Deputies to-day, at the instance of M. Brisson.

The Chamber unanimously affirmed the supremacy of the Civil over the Military power, but rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 286 against 254 votes.

The Cabinet thereupon resigned.

At the opening of the discussion General Chanoine Minister of War, declared that he agreed with his predecessors about Dreyfus and angrily announced his resignation, ignoring M. Brisson, the Premier.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

OCT. 26.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to 4th November.

President Faure has accepted the resignation of the Brisson Cabinet.

There was considerable anti-Jewish rioting in Paris, yesterday.

Troops patrolled the Boulevards and in many instances came into collision with the rioters.

There was an entire absence of any reference to Fashoda in the Chamber of Deputies, or by the mob.

THE SIRDAR'S MOVEMENTS.

General Kitchener and Captain Baratier have arrived at Marseilles.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON FOREIGNERS AT PEKING.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says that the rabble Chinese soldiery have stoned and severely injured four Englishmen about ten miles from Peking.

Amongst the party assaulted was Mr. Campbell, a Secretary to the British Legation.

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire run to-day :—

Georgie	1
Dinna Forget	2
Hawfinch	3

OBITUARY.

OCT. 14.

The death is announced at Capetown of General Sir William Goodenough, Commanding the troops at the Cape.

THE SITUATION WITH FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

As far as can be ascertained, the impression here is that the gravity of the situation with France has been much exaggerated, and this is borne out by a rise in exchange, and by the fact that the fall in rupee paper in London has been confined to about a pound in the past six days, while the reported warning to the fleet to prepare for the possibility of mobilisation, is only a precaution which was probably taken weeks ago.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Viceroy's Executive Council meets to-morrow, but there is no reason to suppose that any thing beyond the ordinary routine is in the air.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Colonel Yalduyn, Assistant Commissary General, Bengal Command, retires next month, and Major, Napier, Argyll and Sutherlands shortly.

Lt. Cols. W. J. Charlton, Royal Army Medical Corps and P. F. Oconnor, Indian Medical Service, will be Principal Medical Officers, Northern and Southern Division respectively, at the forthcoming Cavalry Camp of Exercise.

Vety. Lieut. W. S. Anthony, Army Veterinary Department, comes out next month to complete the unexpired portion of his tour of service.,

Second Lieutenants Heineman, first Middlesex and Lovell, Second Suffolks, have been appointed to the Army Service Corps.

Sir Mansfield Clarke arrived at Belgaum to-day and leaves for Poona to-morrow, embarking for England on Saturday. Major Savage accompanies him on duty.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR.

Sir Arthur Trevor leaves Simla on the 8th proximo on tour, visiting Madras, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly and inspecting Vizagapatam Harbour, the East Coast line and the Midnapore extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, reaching Calcutta on the 13th December.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOWE.

POONA, OCT 26.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Lowe, Commanding the Bombay Forces, with Lady Lowe, is expected by the next mail steamer, and will arrive in Poona on Saturday evening. Major Stanton Military Secretarary, and Captain Lowe, Aid-de-Camp, have already arrived in Poona.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were twenty cases and fourteen deaths in the Poona District yesterday. and four cases and four deaths in Hubli.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

OCT. 24.

The s. s. Peshawar left Hong Kong this afternoon

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110 7-8
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-16

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 7.

WHAT a grumbling set of people we are to be sure, and what a lot of bad language has been expended (by the sterner sex of course *only*) about the extraordinary and overpowering heat. I am just passing through London, and feel the profoundest pity for the unfortunate mortals who are condemned to live there under the scorching October sun. That much-tried being the business man, has screwed his courage to the sticking point (there is more truth in this than first meets the eye), and has resolutely set his face against the top-hat and frock-coat of convention, and has adopted instead the summer tweed and the straw hat of Brightonian or Margatian aspect, and I am sure if he only dared the professional and commercial man would thankfully face the glaring sun and his surprised clients in flannels.

My reason for being in Town is the all-important one of replenishing my wardrobe before going on for another round of visits, and I also wanted to *do* two theatres. You will read all about the plot of the "Great Ruby" at Drury Lane. But I want to tell you all about the dresses which are really joys. In the first act Mrs. John Wood wears a gown of pale green poult-de-soie. The bodice is exquisitely embroidered in chenille, steel, get, and guipure, with a vest of white satin draped with point de Venise. The skirt is embroidered after the same fashion as the bodice. whilst the sash is of black point d'esprit net. The toque is of point de Venise, trimmed high in front with velvet and a tuft of green ostrich tips. In the next scene Miss Hoffman wears a coaching gown of blue Sevres cloth. The skirt is almost plain, with a deep-shaped flounce. The bodice had two collars continuing down the front, and piped with cream panne and narrow stitched bands of blue cloth. The rest is of tucked cream satin finished off with a sailor knot in cream ribbon. Round the waist is a narrow fold of silk and a paste buckle.

A lovely tea-gown in the third act attracted me very much. It was of shimmering jet, falling in long graceful folds, caught at the waist by a diamond Girdle. Long flowing sleeves of the same material opened to the elbow, and reached to the edge of the skirt. Act IV opens in a flat in Mayfair, quite the most beautiful scene of the whole. It is done up in Moorish style, the colouring being purple and silver throughout. Here Mrs. Raleigh wears a lovely evening gown of ombre velvet, cut en princesse and shading from deep flame-colour to the palest maize. On one shoulder is a strap composed of two rows of diamonds. The other is of black ostrich feathers, one of which is twined round the arm to the elbow, and held there by a strand of diamonds. One more dress and I have done with the "Great Ruby." Miss Hoffman's frock in this act was quite charming. It was of the palest pink silk with a tiny stripe of white. The skirt fitted tightly over the hips, with three shaped flounces, fastened on one side, giving the appearance of three skirts. The bodice had an over-dress of ecru guipure, caught in at the waist with an embroidered ceinture of orange velvet. The striped silk sleeves were plain and hung over the hand.

The dresses in the "Termagant," which I have also seen—are very magnificent—and I will try and tell you about them, as I think with a little alteration they would make such delightful tea-gowns. The scene takes place in the Palace of Moga in Spain 1493, and evidently it is a place that the roses and pomegranates find to their liking. In the first act Miss Nethersole holds her Court of Love seated under a canopy gardlanded with flowers. She is wearing a dress of the softest silk, in pure white with a faint shade of green. The long flowing draperies fall straight from a short pointed bodice, of which the corsage is embroidered in gold and emeralds. Bands of embroidery studded with jewels form a deep collar at the neck and clasp the sleeves at the wrists. Long wing-like draperies fall from the shoulders in clouds of silk. Later on in this scene Miss Nethersole appears in a gorgeous dress of gold cloth, with a square train (studded with diamonds) hanging from the shoulders. Round her neck are long chains of jewels and on her hair rests a quaint head dress of gold. Miss Nethersole's next dress is of wonderful design and colour, in its curious and beautiful mixture of heliotrope and blue. The front is of heliotrope silk sprinkled with gold, and it hangs in a straight panel from the neck to the feet, and is embroidered down the whole length with pearls in a conventional design of flowers and leaves. I have tried to describe these gowns carefully, for I am sure you will only require a little adapting and altering and you have lovely tea-gowns.

Even coming straight from the country, the flower-baskets in the London shops astonish one with their beauty. Roses are everywhere, and a real gem is a basket filled with huge pink roses, with pink gladioli on the stem, while another had the largest yellow crysanthemums I have even seen. In America the roof garden is having a great success, and if London people would take a little pains, there is no reason why we might not have them here. The portion of the roof chosen should be surrounded by a trellis work, and plants set in wooden boxes, so that it may not bring destruction to the house by means of the water when the flowers require moisture. A word as to lamp-shades; one of the most tempting kind are the new paper ones formed of a series of narrow ruches, each one fringed at the edge, and representing all the appearance of lace. These are newer than the Empire ones, which are also the vogue. All round of equal depth and bordered with a thick ruche, however, there are some new varieties in the ruchings which are attractive.

One of the first dress-makers in Paris has received from Madagascar, a tiny parcel, sent by an advocate M. Richard, containing a collection of patterns of the sweetest stuff you ever saw. It is a soft and aerial silk of darkest gold, made with the tiny threads of the cobwebs spun by the gigantic spiders, called Halabes by the natives. The Halabe or a similar kind of spider, was equally known by the inhabitants of Mauritius, who sent a pair of gloves made of spider's silk to the Empress Josephine, who at once ordered a length of stuff for a dress. This reached her six months afterwards, together with a rather high account of £400. The source from whence comes this beautiful silk seems to be inexhaustible. The only thing to do (Oh! how I should dislike doing it) being to hold between the fingers this voluminous abdomen of the spider, and turn the threads on a spindle or winder. The silk is easy to sew, and will be used especially for the making of the Maria Antoinette fichus, which will be the rage this winter for evening demi-toilettes.

A friend of mine has just returned from a long stay in Germany. While there he wished to do as Germans did. But the puzzle of the swallow-tail evening coat he admits was too much for him. He says it flitted about from 8 a.m. more or less all through the day. It was always present at festive luncheons, pervaded officialdom early in the day, in fact no new official could pay his introductory visit to his chief in any other attire. You also pay your new years call in it! go in it to the inaugural festivity of a church or Government building, and of course when you go to your own or any one else's wedding, in fact said my friend you wear your dress coat in Germany on all occasions when you would avoid wearing it in England, and the only time at which you should sometimes avoid it is in the evening *Autre Pays, Autres Mœurs.*

I suppose the lady Engine-driver was bound to come, and thanks to the connivance of the Great Eastern Railway Company here she is. It seems that Miss Swanhilde Bulan, well-known as an enthusiastic worker in various branches of the Womens' Movement, devoted her afternoon and evening a few days ago to going to Cromer, and back, driving the Y. E. R. Express. Miss Bulan did not seem the worse for her enterprising adventure, save for dishevelled hair and greasy black hands. She describes her run as "interesting, exciting and educating." Coming back she had an argument with her fellow-driver as to the advisability of women engine-drivers. He said that they were unfit for the work, and would lose their heads in case of a crisis. Miss Bulan, however, argued that they were "bound to come and it was only fair to give women a chance."

Time is money, and a fashionable doctor of our acquaintance, whose mornings are fully occupied in paying visits to his many patients, has succeeded in effecting a decided economy. He may be seen driving through West End squares eating his breakfast, or luncheon in his Brougham. His meals are nicely packed in a hamper. A wooden flap is in the front of his carriage. This is propped up and the table spread. The Doctor thus eats comfortably and at leisure his matutinal role and boiled egg, which he would have been forced to swollow in hot haste had he partaken of it at home.

Every dog has his day—and his price. Mr. John Storey of Catchegate near Durham has just sold a St. Bernard dog aged eighteen months for £400. It is believed to be the very best St. Bernard of the present day, but oh dear!! What a price. The purchaser is Mr. Pearson of North Hilworth near Rugby.

I hear the tailor costume this winter is to be strapped within an inch of its life. Not only are skirt's strapped all up their widths, but these strappings are decorated by many lines of machine stitching. The coats are strapped it goes without saying, and somewhat in the curved and decorated form of appliques—indeed "stitched appliques" is a more fitting term than strapping for these laborious adornments. Our hats this autumn do not taunt us with memories of summer by their floral trophies; rather they sport the nodding plume, which plume should take upon itself every colour fashionable for costume. Fashion as she is preached in Paris, is determined to impose upon us this autumn the coat tail, an elongated peacock-like thing that spreads itself over the skirt, and ripples away over the sides. This I cannot say I admire; to me there is a lankiness, and absence of *chic*, a seriousness that does not appeal to me at all. However we shall see how it looks later on.

I have just been reading that Prebendary Wordsworth has been collecting a large number of facts as to the medieval customs and ceremonies of Lincoln Cathedral. Amongst other of his finds is a most curious inventory of the fifteenth century of the sacred relics of Linclon. They include St. Hugh's head, St. Peter's beard, St. Pauls tooth, the teeth of St. Cecily and St. Christopher, a bone of St. Laurance, a finger of St. Katherine, hairs of the Virgin Mary, the collar bone of St. George, part of St. Andrew's cross, the chain wherewith St. Katherine bound a fiend etc. etc. What a curious collection of treasures.—What has become of them?

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—I know very well Mr. Dawkins, the new Finance Minister of India. I saw him at work in Egypt, and what work he did, and made the greater part of the Nile journey with him and Chitty Bey when they were going to organise Dongola. Mr. Dawkins proved an entertaining and very informing companion. He had a low opinion of Alexandria as a naval port, a very high opinion of the fellaheen as being gentle, laborious, thrifty, and yet not greedy for money. The only one I met who knew the fellaheen better than Mr. Dawkins was Mr. James Gibson, who for eighteen years had been manager of the Daira. He corroborated what Mr. Dawkins said about the fair spirit in which the excellent Egyptian peasantry are governed. Both were agreed in thinking that a fellah with four acres of fairly good ground was better off than a Scotch or an Irish farmer with twenty acres. All the wives and children worked. The holding was close to the Nile, where Cook's steamboats afforded a ready market. The four acre fellah was sure to have a few cows. There were heaps of poultry. The donkey worked from sunrise to sunset at all sorts of task. Those fellaheen observed strictly with each other all the charitable and fraternal prescriptions in the Koran. They lived in dread of the English going away, and a reversion to the old exactions of Ismail's government. And yet old people hated the mechanical regularity with which the taxes were gathered in. To illustrate this he told me a story of an old fellah who was bastinadoed so often in the old times as to have well-nigh lost the use of his feet. The bastinado was applied to make him declare his real wealth, but he had, he said, in giving his experiences, the manliness to lie to the end and to be one too many for the Khedive's officers. "Well, are you not glad," asked Mr. Dawkins, "to know you can never be bastinadoed again by a tax collector's orders?" "Yes; of course" "Then you are content with the English rule? "Well, no. Were I again in my prime, I should far prefer the old system. When I was told I lied, and had chattels, I did not declare, I said to myself Hassan, prove yourself now to be a man. Let your flesh be cut to the very bone rather than sneak on yourself. If you are resolute, Hassan, you will be too many for your torturers." And Hassan was always too many and happy in being so.

The gambling spirit, and the plucky spirit also were called into play by the inquisitorial fiscal officer. Hassan however footsore, felt like a hero who had led a forlorn hope and was happy in having victoriously lied to the last.

Mr. Dawkins is a very tall man, and has a thoroughly Roman profile. There is nothing Semitic in the aquiline curve of his nose, but a Semite could not have a stronger financial instinct, or a Roman a stronger sense of reality. He has very pleasant manners. His tours of financial inquiry he turned to account in getting round the villagers and obtaining information. The uncertain tenure of Great Britain in Egypt was a great disadvantage. He was very fond of France, of French literature, French art, and the Boulevards. But France in Egypt since the Arabi revolt had, he said, stood in the way of reform and improvements. The Arabi revolt was extremely serious, and very nearly succeeded. What was more, it was called for by the rapacity of the creditors acting through the Control. Mrs. Dawkins was born English, but of a Louisiana family, and is a cousin of Mr. Eustis, the first American who bore in Paris the title of Ambassador. She has the soft graceful manners of the South American lady. I saw her in her villa at Boulak dispensing hospitality. Though it was not far on in January, the windows were open, and the verandah was redolent with tea roses. She will be a great acquisition to Calcutta and Simla Society.

LOVE TURNED INTO HATRED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MOHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge).

SHAMSOODIN MOHOMEDALLY VS. GULABJAN.

IN this suit Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna and Mr. Dadabhandji, Pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kazi Kabiroddin, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

This was a retrial of the *exparte* suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 150, the amount due on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendant on 7th January 1897. The plaintiff's case was that he knew the defendant for sometime past. She wanted to get her brother married and she borrowed this sum from him. He wrote the note, stamped it, and signed it in the house of the defendant at her request. The note was attested by two persons, Dasuna Haji Tar Mohomed and Hyderali Alibhoy. Both witnesses were his friends, and the latter witness had monetary dealings with the plaintiff. Though he wrote friendly letters, dined with her, and once defended a suit against the defendant and paid the amount of that decree, still he was a casual visitor at the defendant's.

The defendant stated the note sued upon was a forgery. She never borrowed Rs. 150 from plaintiff. The plaintiff used to pay her Rs. 60 per month. About the end of 1897 while she was ill, the plaintiff sent her up-country, accompanied by his friend Hyderali forechange of air at his own expense. The present suit was due, to malice, because she (defendant) had turned the plaintiff out since the last few months. At the time of the execution of the said note she was out of Bombay.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that the main question involved in the present suit was very simple—namely—had the defendant executed the note sued upon? The plaintiff is a contractor, and the defendant is an immoral woman. Sometime ago they were friends as shown by very friendly letters. The plaintiff alleged the defendant wanted Rs. 150 to enable her to get her brother married, the defendant was a resident of Sind. This was the first time she had been to Delhi. On the plaintiff's own evidence, the defendant did not take her brother when she left for Delhi. His Honor had no doubt plaintiff introduced the circumstance of marriage to give the colour of truth and to get up this false claim. Formerly, there were better feelings between the parties, but lately the defendant had chosen another companion. This was really the strong animus that induced the plaintiff to get up the present claim. His honor refused to believe the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses. Further the fact of the defendant not being in Bombay at the time of the execution of that note, and that she was at Ajmere at that time, had been proved very satisfactorily by the defendant's evidence. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

UNDER the new Irish Local Government Act "Peers and women" are admitted to the franchise. In Dublin and its vicinity the ladies do not seem to be keen in the desire to possess the vote. Thus at the Rathmines Revision Sessions not a single claim has been lodged by a woman. In Londonderry, however, the case is different. There the Principal of the Victoria Ladies' High School appeared before the Revising Barrister to sustain the claims of several young ladies of the teaching staff of that institution. To some of these ladies objection was taken on the ground that they were minors. The names of five, however, were retained on the Voters' List. The Lady Principal was disappointed at so partial a success, and remarked amid great laughter:—"Why, I thought we could have turned the scale ourselves."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were present Mr. R. H Vincent, C. I. E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following was recorded: letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st October 1898 reporting for information that the work of paving with paten stone, one inch thick, two wards of the Arthur Road Hospital has been entrusted to Mr. A. Hurley at the rate of Rs. 23 per brass; that the stone to be used is known as Hurley's Patent Stone, which, the Executive Engineer reports, recent experiences have shown to be not inferior to the Indian Patent Stone: and that the cost is estimated at Rs. 2,255 and will be defrayed from the grant of Rs. 4,291 sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution. No. 5,207 of the 5th September 1898, item b,

In answer to Dr. Viegas the Commissioner said that the tender was below that of the Indian Patent Stone Company by Rs. 270.

RESIGNATION OF THE LATE SECRETARY.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 20th October 1898, forwarding a letter of Mr. H. W. Barrow, Municipal Secretary, dated 26th August 1898, resigning his appointment and applying for his pension. The Commissioner also forwarded memorandum from the Chief Accountant, dated 17th October 1898, reporting as to the pension allowable to Mr. Barrow, and asked the sanction of the Standing Committee to the payment to Mr. Barrow, from the 21st November 1898, of the maximum pension of Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem admissible to him under Rule 15c of the new Pension Regulations.

Dr. Viegas remarked that there was no necessity now to place on record the sense of the Committee as to the services of their late Secretary. But there was a general feeling among the members that they should keep his memory in some way or other, and one of them was to name a street after him. But that step lay entirely in the power of the Commissioner Another proposal was to give Mr. Barrow a purse.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed suggested that Mr. Wadia's appointment as Secretary might be forthwith confirmed.

The chairman remarked that at present they had only to consider the question of sanctioning a pension to Mr. Barrow. Mr. Wadia's appointment could only be confirmed hereafter in a proper manner.

The necessary sanction was given.

EXTRA COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner, dated the 20th October 1898:—"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 683 of the 20th April 1898, forwarding for the Commissioner's remarks the opinion of Counsel on the question of granting further compassionate tallowance to the widow of the late Inspector Glover, I have the honour to state that it appears from Counsel's opinion that the Corporation have power to grant a compassionate allowance in excess of the limit fixed by the Pension Regulations if the conditions specified in the proviso to Regulation 22 are fulfilled. 2.—Counsel also expresses his opinion that the provison to Regulaion 22 is invalid, as it does not determine the amount of the compassionate allowance but leaves it in the absolute discretion of the Corporation, and suggests that the invalidity can be rectified by the repeal of the proviso and the framing of a fresh regulation to the same effect with the addition of words determining the maximum amount of the special compassionate allowance. From this it would appear that the compassionate allowances granted to the relatives of some of the officials not contributing to the Pension Fund, who have died in the performance of their official duties, are without authority. 3.—On the merits of the present case I fully agree with Mr. Snow that the widow of the late Inspector Glover should be paid a sum of Rs. 2,000. It appears to be a matter for the Standing Committee to consider whether the proviso called in question by Counsel should now be amended

PROFESSOR LUSTIGS SERUM.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner, dated, the 17th October 1898:—"The Corporation under their Resolution No. 2099 of the 9th June 1898 requested the Commissioner to communicate with Government as to whether they would contribute to the expense of carrying out further experiments in connection with Professor Lustig's curative serum for plague. 2.—Government were accordingly addressed, and under their Resolution No. 4244-4489-P of the 27th July 1898, they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,500, being one-third of the initial and monthly expenses on account of the preparation of, and further experiments with, Professor Lustig's serum for a period of six months from the 1st August last. 3.—This resolution was communicated to the Corporation, and that body has recorded it under their Resolution No. 5474 of the 12th September, 1898. 4.—I have now to report, for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, that horses have been purchased and the necessary apparatus and instruments have been obtained, and Dr. Gallioni is engaged in preparing the serum. 5.—The cost of preparing the serum is estimated as follows:—Initial expenditure Rs 5,500 and expenses for six months Rs. 2,022+6 Rs. 12,132. Total Rs.17,632.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A DYING DECLARATION.

ABOUT 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a Hindoo religious mendicant, named Brahmanand Chitgananand residing in a chawl at Dadur, and his neighbour, a Hindoo woman, named Manibai, wife of Hurgovind Shrikrishna, also a mendicant, partook of arsenic with a view to commit suicide in consequence of some allegations made against them by another woman, named Manek, living in the same chawl. Both the persons were, by order of Inspecter Roberts, of the Mahim Division, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the woman Mani died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The case appeared to be of a rather suspicious character. Mr. Roberts sent for Mr. S. B. Spencer, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who at 9 o'clock yesterday morning attended the hospital and took down the dying deposition of the man Brahmanand.

The deponent said that he had been for the past five days residing in that chawl. He had taken arsenic at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. He used to board sometimes at the house of Hurgovind Shrikrishna. A woman named Manik also lives in the same chawl. Manik rebuked him for going to the house of Hurgovind, imputing unchastity to some one in that house, meaning thereby that the deponent was behaving improperly at his house. Manibai said to deponent "It is better we should die rather than suffer this disgrace." One Faiman Naikin, Mahomedan by caste, residing in the same chawl, was spoken to by the deceased Mani. Faimar brought some arsenic for Mani and she took it at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Mani had two powers made out of the arsenic. She took one and kept the other for the deponent, who took it at 10 p. m. Faiman brought the arsenic at the request of Mani, so Mani was telling him. Deponent did not see her bring it. Deponent said that Hurgovind, the husband of the deceased Mani, and Chotalal Chuganlal, who lives in the same chawl, were entirely ignorant of what Mani and deponent were doing. They were quite innocent of this matter. After taking arsenic he began to purge and vomit. Mani and deponent were both treated by a native quack named Toolsidas Khatao, and the medicine he gave had no effect on Mani, who died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but it had some effect on the deponent, and he rallied a bit. Tulsidas asked the deponent to tell the truth of what had happened. Deponent further said that he concealed the truth until yesterday morning when Inspector Roberts came to his house and he told him the whole truth. He (deponent) also admitted that he had willingly taken the poison and had no one to blame for it. Hurgovind and deponent were on good terms. It was on Manik's account that he took the poison, because she was now and again openly accusing the deponent that he was misbehaving with Manibai.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased Mani, when the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking arsenic.

INOCULATION AT DHARWAR.

THE following figures are taken from the inoculation statistics of the Dharwar District for the week ending 7th October just published. The inoculations carried out at Hubli were 2,411. Of this number 415 were first and 1,996 second inoculations. The record now stands thus:—

Twice inoculated	33,963	39,221 total inoculated persons
Once inoculated	5,258	
Uninoculated	279	

The attacks from plauge during that week were,

Twice inoculated	11	15 or 38 per mille per week
Once inoculated	4	
Uninoculated	53	or 189 96 per mille per week

The figure of protection for single and double inoculations together comes to 99·60.

IN the *Field* an angler tells a good story. He was trespassing in pursuit of trout from the water of a friend A to that of B, a stranger, when an irate and bucolic person appeared on the scene, using various language. "Isn't this Mr. A's water?" queried the angler, with seeming innocence, "No, it isn't." "I'm sorry, but," with ingenuity bred of desperation, "I'm sure my old friend, Mr. B, would not mind me fishing on his side." "But—I'm in!"

ORDINATION SERVICE AT MADRAS.

AN Ordination Service was held on Monday forenoon in St. George's Cathedral, five candidates being presented, three for the Priesthood and two for the Deaconate. The service was largely attended by Native Christians and a sprinkling of Europeans. The service opened with a processional hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," the procession passing from the vestry to the chancel, by the members of the Cathedral choir, the clergy and Bishops Gell and Morley and their Chaplains following. The Rev. E. Sell, B.D., preached the sermon, his text being from John 17—21. His sermon was very impressive. He dwelt on the future of the Native Church in India. His spirit was very liberal in dealing with the Non-Conformists, and his advice to the candidates was full of encouragement. The sermon over, the candidates were presented by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon. They were the Rev. Messrs. J. Gnanapragasam, S. Gnanayutham P. Peachy, Taylor and Adam, the first three for the Priesthood, and the other two for the Deaconate. Except the first candidate, who is of Madras, the others were from Telugu countries. After the Litany by the Rev. F. W. Heycock, B. A., the hymn, "Lord Pour Thy Spirit from on High," was sung. The Ven'ble the Archdeacon then read the Pre-Communion service, followed by the reading of the Epistle by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, M.A., after which the three candidates were duly ordained Priests and two Deacons by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Morley. After another hymn, part of the remaining service was conducted by Bishop Morley, and the important part of consecration by Bishop Gell. The Benediction terminated the proceedings. We are given to understand that this was the only occasion in Madras when two Bishops officiated in an Ordination service.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL DUTHY, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Allahabad, will be placed on half-pay on the 31st December on completing 5 years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed A-D-C. to Sir Bindon Blood, Commanding Meerut District.

Captain Ravenshaw succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, vice Captain Gloster whose tenure expires shortly.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Levita, 54th Field Battery, and Captain DuPlat Taylor, 78th Field Battery. The latter officer will come out to India fourthwith.

Major Grosvenor, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the service on pension.

Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, 21st Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Captain the Hon. D. Sclater-Booth has on promotion been posted to the 23rd Field Battery.

The following Officers of the R. A. M. C., who are now employed in Egypt, will be coming out by the Carthage, leaving Suez about the 2nd November:—Majors Robinson, Barnes, Stuart, Battersoy and Burrows; Captains Borradaile, Graham and Clapham; Lieutenants Cummins, Corkery, Huddleston, Hopkins, Bliss, Scallard, Arch., Gaine and Jephson.

Captain Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Howe 6th M. I.; Lieutenant Purvis, 16th B. C. Vivian, 15th Sikhs, and Randall, 23rd Pioneers, have been detailed for plague duty; the first two named going to Bombay and the others to Madras.

The formation of a section of volunteers at Srinagar Kashmir, has been sanctioned as part of the Murree Company of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. The officer appointed to command this section will hold the rank of Second-Lieutenant and will be subordinate to the Officer Commanding the Murree company.

Major Hardy, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been detailed for plague duty.

The Government have sanctioned the usual reward being granted to all officers belonging to the Madras Command on passing the lower standard examination in Pushtu when serving beyond the limits of that command, irrespective of the nature of the duty on which they are employed. It has been decided to grant horse allowance or command allowance to honorary commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance and Commissriat Departments employed at an authorised base of operations in connection with a force in the field, provided that while so employed they do not receive on the whole higher allowances than they would at a camp of exercise. This decision applies in the case of the recent operations on the N.-W-Frontier.

A NEW HORSE-DISEASE.

AN Australian paper to hand by this mail reports the appearance of a new horse-disease that has been causing serious mortality amongst Australian horses. At a meeting of the Beulah Agricultural and Pastoral Society, held on the 1st instant, the subject of the serious mortality in horses owing to the ravages of the worm known as the spiroptera, was discussed. The post-mortem examination of the stomachs of some of the horses that had died showed that the cysts or tumours caused by the spiroptera had nearly perforated the coating. Where the cysts had broken into the stomach the intestines were full of the characteristic ½in. long white thread-like worms that matured in the cysts. The horses sometimes died after an illness of a few hours. The use of rock-salt is the only recommendation that the veterinary surgeons have at present been able to make in the matter of the disease, which they are now studying.

AN INCIDENT IN CEYLON HARBOUR.

A CURIOUS incident occurred on the steamer City of Cambridge of Glasgow, on Tuesday last, as she was leaving Colombo harbour for London. As the vessel was rounding the breakwater, threee lascars jumped overboard, one following the other at short intervals, with what object it could not be ascertained. The first man was picked up whilst struggling in the water by Mr. Stevenson, the Pilot, who was just returning to shore; while the second man was rescued by a fishing canoe, beyond the breakwater. The third man was never heard of, and so far his body has not been washed ashore. Mr. Stevenson handed his man over into the Police hulk, where the second lascar also found his way. A launch was put out from the steamer and the two men were taken on board the City of Cambridge which resumed her voyage—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR ON ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUITY.

AT Masulipatam, on Monday. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Noble College, where he received Addresses from the Professors, Masters, pupils and from the Brahmin Hostel. In the former Address reference was made to the continued work in India of the Rev. Mr. Noble for 21 years without ever once visiting England. His Excellency in the course of his reply laid stress on the advantages of continued work. He said there is a great secret of success contained in this continuity of work. Not only in educational and religious teaching, but also in administrative work. This continuity is of immense value. "I am speaking from my own experiences of administrative work. I feel very much the misfortunes that arise from the reverse. Everybody who has been connected with my branch of work knows the loss that is sustained by this want of continuity. Leave on urgent private affairs is one of the greatest banes of good administrative work, and it is one that we have to face continually. If continuous work of this kind can be given it stands to reason that the result must be far more satisfactory. One head, one eye and one hand, it being assumed that it is a good head, a good eye and a good hand, must produce far more valuable work at the end of the given period than half a dozen heads, eyes and hands. If we could only put aside these little worries and troubles that necessitate or, as we think necessitate change of air and scene and visits to one's native country and so forth, I feel certain, in fact it is obvious, that our work will be far more successful in its results. We have an example before us in the case of the founder of the Noble College."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Competition for the "Bunder Cup," presented by Mr. W. B. Green, came off on Monday morning at Santa-Cruz. There was not such a good attendance as usual, several of the regular shots being away through sickness. The shooting, however, was exceptionally good, and Petty Officer Bishop, R. N., who has been shooting very consistently throughout the Season holds the Cup for the half year and thereby wins the Bombay Rifle Club Silver medal. The following are the full scores and the previous winners:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total.
Chief Petty Officer G Bishop R N	25	27	28	80a
Do W Underdown R N.	26	25	24	75
E R A F Rowe R N	22	23	28	73
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols.	24	24	25	73
E R A, A Pynegar R N	24	24	24	72
Chief Petty Officer F Fisher R N	22	23	26	71
Sergt P J Jackson 2nd Shropshire L I.	27	23	18	68

a Winner of Bunder Cup and Bombay Rifle Club Silver medal.

	Scores.
Nov 1891—Lce Corpl H W Prescott Bo Vol Rifles	87*
April 1892—Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	90*
Nov 1892—Corpl G F Lund Bo Vol Rifles	90*
April 1893—Sergt W G Nicoll Bo Vol Rifles	83*
Nov 1893—Corpl G F Lund Bo Vol Rifles	71
April 1894—Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	74
Nov 1894—Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	72
April 1895—Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	73
Aug 1895—Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	66
April 1896—Vol A M Mason B B and C I Ry Vols	69
Nov 1896—Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	66
April 1897—Vol J F Fry G I P Ry Vols	75
Aug 1897—Chief Petty Officer W D Hill Royal Navy	74
Jan 1898—Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	82
Oct 1898—Chief Petty Officer G Bishop Royal Navy	80

* Bisley marking.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

DURANT'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

At the adjourned Fourth Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with M

hat, if any one dared to oppose and expose the Petits, they must be prepared to have ruin staring them in the face. Durant remarked that Mr. Brown and Mr. Merwanjee Alpaiwalla had, in connection with this case, worked most conscientiously and prisewortbily, as though their very lives depended upon the issue of the case. As to Dorabjee Patel, Durant remarked, that he was saturated with all the rogueries and rascalities of a solicitor's office—a man who carried depravity in his countenance. After reading the description of criminal breach of trust from the Penal Code, Durant argued that the agents of the Oriental Mills were clearly guilty of the offence. They were guilty of neglect and fraud in allowing the Mehta to rob the funds of the Company. Of course the counsel for the prosecution would tell the jury that this was a case for a Civil court, and that the claim having been established there, the defaulters could subsequently be prosecuted criminally. Durant explained to the jury the circumstances under which the frauds arose, and under which the opinion of the Advocate General was solicited. Durant thought that a criminal prosecution was the only resource left to the prominent shareholders. Mehta and Dady, who found themselves baffled in their enquiries by the agents, who shifted from one subterfuge to another. It had transpired that the frauds commenced in the time of Nusarwanjee Petit, who had by a manoeuvre ousted the former honest agents, and had been praying upon the monies of the shareholders. Durant entered into details of the enquiries he had made of Jeejeebhoy and Davar, both of whom had put him off by one subterfuge after another. The learned counsel would probably tell the jury that Jeejeebhoy, who had recently joined the firm, was not responsible for the losses; that, said Durant, was a transparent fallacy; and as business men, the jury would find that the argument was untenable. Durant then commented upon the loose way in which business was done in the Police Court; and he said several of the pleaders had told him that it was quite time the High Court interfered to reform the reprehensible system that prevailed there with regard to Mr. Owen's visit to the magistrate in his chambers. Durant said it was a deplorable departure from the manner in which justice should be dispensed, and that it would shake the confidence of the public in the presidency magistrates. He hoped his lordship would bring the matter to the notice of the judges of the High Court so as to put a stop to a most objectionable practice.

Durant was going to read from a newspaper report of what took place in the Police Court.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not know what the report was about; but he objected to it as irrelevant.

His lordship said he did not wish to interrupt Durant, but he might tell him now that for the last half hour, he had said nothing bearing on the case.

Durant, continuing, said he would now deal with the cheque incident, about which Mr. Owen was examined on the preceding day. It was a mere settlement of an account with him (Durant); and it could not bear the construction which had been sought to be placed upon it. The matter was sifted by able solicitors, and hence the discovery that the whole story was an absolute fiction. All the dates which Nanabhoy Cowasjee had given were contradicted by Fonseca; and the statements of Nanabhoy as to the preparation of the documents in jail were an entire concoction. With regard to the names of Hodges and Colville not being included in the first list for the defence, Durant explained that the omission was intentional, as he knew that they were liable to be bought over, as Dorabji Patel, Williams, Nanabhoy, and Cowasjee had been bought over by the prosecution. Had his lordship not shut out the evidence as to the credit of the witnesses, he (Durant) would have been able to bring forward evidence which would have shown the jury what kind of people those witnesses were, and how they had been watched in their nocturnal prowls. Hodges and Colvills had not been able to achieve the object which Durant had in view, but it was due to the peculiar circumstances. Dorabjee Petit, a consummate master of every species of rascality, suspected something and moved out into the verandah, so that Hodges and Colville, to Durant's great disappointment, could not hear anything of the conversation. But their evidence showed that they were truthful witnesses—they refrained from saying more than what they actually knew. If they were not truthful, they would have pretended to have been able to overhear some parts of the conversation, which they did not. Mrs. Spenser's evidence was very important in corroborating the statements of the other witnesses. She was a lady who could not be bribed, and Durant had therefore no objection in putting her name down in the first list of witnesses. Coming to the interview with Jeejeebhoy Petit, Durant related his conversations with Sir Dinshaw Petit, who had sent Kaka to call him. Nobody was a smarter or a keener man than Sir Dinshaw; and nobody would have thought of going to Sir Dinshaw with a view to extort money. (Reads the letter which Sir Dinshaw wrote to Jeejeebhoy.) The letter showed that Durant went to Jeejeebhoy with the desire of Sir Dinshaw. If he had had time, he would like to send to the jury Jeejeebhoy's evidence and his (Durant's) cross-examination of him.

His lordship said he would read to the jury all the material parts.

Durant, continuing, said Jeejeebhoy had given a very coloured and distorted version of the conversation: and Davar had not been able to corroborate him. Jeejeebhoy was a tool in the hands of others who were far more unscrupulous than he; and Durant did not think that he even read the information he swore to. Durant doubted if Jeejeebhoy knew what extortion means, and what difference there is between extorting money and earning it. Durant said he saw no reason why the jury should accept Jeejeebhoy's statement in preference to his own. In fact, his version was the more logical and more consistent than that of Jeejeebhay. Durant said he was in the habit of speaking frankly and freely to everybody, and he told Jeejeebhoy he would not have called upon him but for the obligation he thought he was under for doing so. Durant knew there was a danger in going to a man like Jeejeebhoy whose character he had seen in the correspondence that had passed. He now came to the most important part of his address, and that was as regarded this alleged extortion. It was necessary that something must be done to constitute the offence; not a mere attempt; but there was no such evidence here. Nanabhoy was an accomplished rascal; and if he (Durant) had not been stopped, he would have shewn what a scoundrel Nanabhoy was. He was paid, and paid literally, for what he did in connection with this case. His whole story was absolute nonsense from beginning to end. Williams was also stigmatised in equally complimentary terms. In considering Jeejeebhoy's credibility, the jury was asked to bear in mind the temptation he was under to give a coloured and distorted story. All the probabilities, Durant said, were on the side of the defence; and none that were material, on the side of the prosecution. The whole of the evidence as regarded the conspiracy had absolutely broken down. With reference to the evidence of Jeejeebhoy, there were eight points which he would write out and submit to the jury with his lordship's permission.

His lordship said Durant appeared to be tired; and if he wished, his lordship would give him an hour or two more to address the jury on Friday, as to-day (Thursday) his lordship would be sitting on the Appellate Side of the Court.

Durant thanked his lordship, and said he would try his best to finish his remarks in about an hour on Friday.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, SeindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·04 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,65,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... „ 87,194

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,783	3,422	11	7,216
Total for 15 weeks..	5,083	2,622	11	7,716
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	197	301	10	508
Per mile of Ry do.	11	17	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	4,623	2,589	67	7,279

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8
Increase to date ..... „ 437

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

At the meeting of Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, a review of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1897-98, prepared by the Secretary, was considered and it was resolved to forward it to the Corporation. The following are the principal extracts:—

FINANCIAL.

The effect of the Plague on the finances of the year was even more disastrous than in the preceding year. The opening balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances and mirror adjustments, was Rs. 29,76,552-15-10. Deducting from this amount Rs. 9,01,840-12-5 advanced for reserve stock, and Rs. 6,71,162-7-11 on account of lapsed grants for previous years renewed during the year of report, and also the minimum cash blance of Rs. 1,00,000, required by law (total Rs. 16,73,003-4-5), the unappropriated surplus cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 13,03,549-11-5. Adding to the gross opening balance of Rs. 29,76,552-15-10 the revenue realized during the year, Rs. 71,45,500-8-3, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 1,01,22,113-8-3. Out of this the amount spent during the year was Rs. 74,96,969-2-10, so that the operations of the year resulted in an apparent surplus of Rs. 26,25,144-5-5. This sum, however, does not represent the amount actually available at the end of the year for further requirements, since it includes—Rs. 5,83,509-8-1, being the amount of lapsed grants for the year of report and previous years to be renewed in 1898-99; Rs. 9,03,583-11-9, being the value of reserve stock; Rs. 8,12,545-4-3, being the net advances made up to 1897-98 for purchase of land on the Agripada Estate, &c., which was expected to be recouped by the sale of frontage lands but cannot now be recouped as the lands have been made over by Act IV of 1898 to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust; and Rs. 1,00,000,-0-0, being the minimum cash balance required by law. Total Rs. 23,99,042 8-6.

The actual unappropriated surplus cash balance was thus reduced from Rs.13, 01, 549-11-5 at the opening of the year to Rs. 2, 25, 501-12-11 at its close, showing a loss during the year of over 10 3-4 lakhs. The budget estimate of income for 1897-98 was Rs. 67,90,100. The actuals for 1896-97 were Rs. 62,08,977-11-2. The revenue realized during 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 71, 45, 500-8-5, or more than the estimate by Rs. 3,55,400-8-5 and more than the previous year's revenue by Rs. 9, 36, 582-13-3. But the figure of revenue realized is swelled by the inclusion in it of a book entry of Rs. 4,37,055-0-1 which sum having been expended in 1896-97 from current revenue on plague accounts, a rebate was allowed to current revenue in 1897-98 in view of a loan of 20 lakhs which was sanctioned to be raised for plague purposes. Reduced by this amount the revenue of the year falls below the budget estimate by Rs. 81,594-7-8. Still it was better than the revenue of 1896-97 by Rs. 4,99,527-13-2, the increase being mainly due to the recovery of large outstandings and to a substantial increase in the receipts from Town Duties, some of which may, however, be lost by refunds. The amount allotted for the expenditure of the year (inclusive of additional grants under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, renewed lapsed grants under Section 132, and transfers under Section 133) aggregated Rs. 84,41,310-11-8. Against this the actual disbursements amounted to only Rs. 74,96,969-2-10, which was short of the estimate by Rs. 9,44,341-8-10. Compared with the expenditure of 1896-97 the expenditure of the year of report shows an increase of Rs. 4,92,223-8-11. Out of the unexpended balance of Rs. 9,44,341-8-10 a sum of Rs.5,83,509-8-1 shown as "Amount renewed during 1898-99, leaving a net saving of Rs. 3,60,832-0-9 only over the estimate. The amount shown above as "Renewed during 1898-99" is explained by the Chief Accountant to be for liabilities incurred but not paid during the past year; for defraying the cost of works not completed; and for providing for works sanctioned but not taken in hand. The remarks made by the Chief Accountant in paras. 10 and 13 of his report and the figures quoted by him in support of his remarks indicate a faulty system of the estimates which will no doubt receive the Commissioner's attention. The Standing Committte concur with Mr. Waite that at a time when the maximum limit of taxation fixed by law is being approached, it is more than ever necessary that estimates of expenditure should be framed with stricter attention to actual requirements than appears hitherto to have been the case, so as to admit of the financial position being gauged with accuracy.

TAXES.

The General Tax shows an increase of Rs. 2,01, 319-12-11 over the previous year. About 3-5ths of this increase is due to an expansion of revenue, the remaining 2-5ths being ascribable to the collection during the year of a substantial portion of the outstandings left at the end of 1896-97. Under Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue, there is a decrease of Rs. 68,558-0-7. Some portion of this is due to a decreased consumption of water by mills owing to the effect of plague on the mill industry of Bombay. The Habitation tax brought in Rs. 40,999-8-8 more than in than in the previous year, the result being solely due to collection of outstandings, but for which the item would have shown a decrease. From Wheel Tax and Toll Fees the receipts, though less by Rs. 27,062-0-9 than the estimate, were in excess of the previous years receipts by Rs. 1,00,156-9-9—a result brought about partly by an increase in the number of labour carts, recklas and victorias licensed in 1897-98, but mainly to a restoration to the fomer rates of the wheel tax on these public conveyances which was specially reduced in 1896-97 in consideration of diminished earnings due to plague. The reason why the increase was not fully up to the estimate was a smaller revenue from the tax on private vehicles and animals in consequence of the plague.

TOWN DUTIES.

The revenue from Town Duties shows the large excess of Rs. 3,06,280-4-9 over the year 1896-97 and is also in excess of the budget estimate by Rs. 38,424-1-1. But it must be remembered that Town Duty collections become net revenue only after all refunds of Duty on goods exported have been paid and that goods which have paid duty in one year may not claim refund till the year following, and as the importation of sugar into Bombay in the year of report appears to have been abnormally large and more so in the last three months of the year, it must understood that a good portion of the excess will be ultimated prove to have been only nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Market Receipts were less than in 1896-97 by Rs. 29,255-10-1 and less also than the budget estimate by Rs. 40,462-4-3, the falling off being undoubtedly an effect of plague. Under Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous there is a decrease of Rs. 63,860-14-9 as compared with the previous year, and of Rs. 40,591-6-7 as compared with the budget estimate. The decrease is due to loss of interest owing to a large reduction in the invested balances caused by the necessity of financing for plague expenditure and to the non-realization of the net premia which was expected on the 5 3-4 lakhs of the 15 3-4 Lakhs Loan which was to be raised in 1897-98, but was not raised in the unsatisfactory state of the money market,

DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE.

Under "General Superintendence" an increase of Rs. 15,150-14-7 was due to the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. On Public Works Ordinary, the expenditure (Rs. 14,70,809-7-5) was more than two lakhs below the estimate, but in excess of the actuals of 1896-97 by Rs. 62,164-0-5, most of which is accounted for by the necessity of affecting heavy repairs to the Kasheli embankment, reconstructing a portion of the Tansa duct and maintaining new roads constructed by the Municipality and the Port Trust. The expense of maintaining the Public Health Department amounted to Rs. 15,80,032-15-1, which is about 13-4 lakhs more than in the previous year. This large increase is mainly due to the more extensive arrangements which had to be made for the health and conservancy of the city. Deputy Health Officers and an extra Assistant Health Officer had to be employed and heavy expenditure was incurred on the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital in consequence of the relapsing fever epidemic. Under Municipal Debt the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,60,571-4-6, its excess over the figure for 1896-97 being above 2 lakhs. Under Police the expenditure fell from Rs. 5,51,589 in 1896-97 to Rs. 5,00,000 in the year of report, it being more by Rs. 51,589 in the former year on account of the payment of arrear charges to Government in that year. The payment of increased contribution towards Primary Education raised the expenditure under Education from Rs. 88,888-8-7 in 1896-97 to Rs. 1,02,023-10-8 in the year of report, an increase of Rs. 13,735-2-1. The "Plague Expenses" incurred by the Municipality from revenue during the amounted to Rs. 5,00,000. This was more than in 1896-97 by Rs. 62,944-15-11 and was of course exclusive of the large expenditure from loan funds and other balances to be referred to below, incurred by the Plague Committee and the Municipality.

LOAN WORKS.

The table given in para. 34 of the Commissioner's report shows that the expenditure incurred in the last five years on the principal loan works in progress aggregated Rs. 71,73,455-7-2. The amount of this expenditure in 1897-98 was Rs. 29,13,192-8-10, which is nearly three times the average of the previous four years. The bulk of it was plague expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,62,838-11-7, exclusive of the Rs. 5,00,000, referred to in para. 7 above, met from current revenue and Rs. 2,13,777-7-2 advanced to the Chairman, Plague Committee, and to certain Municipal officers and others. Rs. 4,87,335-1-0 were spent on sewerage works, and Rs. 1,20,639-12-8 on roads; while minor and other sanitary, &c., works absorbed Rs. 4,27,220-0-8 and the remainder was spent on markets and water works.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Up to the end of the year of report a total sum of Rs. 24,76,010-2-9 had been spent on plague operations Rs. 13,23,116-2-9 having been spent directly by the Municipality in the 18 months ending 31st March 1898, and Rs. 11,50,500 in 12 months by the Plague Committee. For financing plague charges a loan of 20 lakhs was arranged for from the Bank of Bombay of which 12 lakhs were taken up in the year of report Rs. 5,00,000 of the plague charges were paid from revenue and the remaining Rs. 19,76,010-2-9 from surplus, loan and other balances.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The total Municipal debt on 31st March 1898 amounted to Rs. 4,11,20,497-12-9 against Rs. 3,84,91, 027-15-5 at the close of 1896-97; being an increase of Rs. 26,29,469-13-4. The amount borrowed during the year was Rs 27,00,000 taken as a temporary loan from the Bank of Bombay. The amount repaid during the year was Rs 70,530-2-8 made up of Rs. 12,530-2-8 on account of the vehar debt and Rs 58,000 on account of the Drainage loan 1878. Adding to this other liabilities, the aggregat eliabilities of the Municipality on 31st March 1898 were Rs 4,10,54,268-11-4 against a total figure of assets made out at Rs 5,06,61,883-12-10 showing an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs 1,50,07,615-1-6, not an upsatisfactory condition of affairs if the accuracy of the figures was beyond question. But the Chief Accountant, while certain of the liabilities, doubts if the assets are all genuine and points out that booked values of some recently acquired properties have not been fixed, that the valuation of other properties is as old as 1883-84, that depreciation has not been charged off, and that in the stores account useless, obsolete and depreciated stores are entered at original values. The Commissioner will no doubt see to the remedying of such defects.

STORES.

The remarks of the Chief Accountant in paras. 57-59 of his report disclose a very unsatisfactory system of purchasing and accounting for stores, and the Standing Committee trust that the matter will be care, fully enquired into by the Commissioner and the result placed before them at an early date with any proposals he may think suitable for ensuring the proper working and supervision of this department.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Registration of Properties.—53,165 properties stood registered on the Assessment Book at the end of the year under report against 52,959 at the end of the year before, being an increase of 206 properties. 40,685 of these properties, of the total value of Rs. 2,07,21,128, were assessed for the general tax, the remaining 12,480, valued at Rs. 27,61677, were either exempt or compounded for on special terms or unproductive and untaxed. The total value of all these properties is recorded at Rs. 2,94,82,805, which is an increase of Rs. 5,55,187 over the previous year. 755 buildings were demolished, 351 new buildings erected, and 153 existing properties enlarged during the year.

Appeals.—There were only 9 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, all against valuation of property. Two of these were withdrawn by the appellants, five settled by consent, and two dismissed. Distribution and Maintenance.—Owing to the prevalence of plague a large quantity of water was used for flushing the drains and gutters, and a large number (327) of house-connections were cut off with the object of rendering houses drier and less unhealthy, stand-pipes to the number of 246 being erected instead 305 other services were disconnected on account of buildings, non-payment of rate, and other causes. 447 new demolition of connections were made bringing the total up to 19,813, being an increase for the year of 5 per cent. 2,209 meters were in use at the end of the year or 162 more than in the previous year, and they registered a total consumption of 1,253,345,113 gallons. The executive are convinced that a large quantity of unmetered water is wantonly wasted by the people, and a Committee of the Corporation is now sitting to investigate the matter and to devise a remedy should the complaint prove to be well founded.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

1,129 applications for buildings were received, which were 132 fewer than in the previous year, a retardation no doubt due to the prevalence of plague. 4,625 notices were issued for compliance with various requisitions under the Municipal Act. These had to be followed up by summonses in 332 cases, of which 223 were withdrawn as the requirements were complied with. In 17 cases parties were convicted and fined in a total sum Rs. 225. 27 buildings or parts of build ings fell. Except in two cases where 5 persons were injured and one killed, there was no injury to life. Set-backs to the extent of 4,089·91 square yards were effected at a total cost of Rs. 1,27,215-1-9.

ROAD AND FOOTPATHS.

A grant of Rs. 3,40,000 was provided in the Budge for repair and maintenance of roads. This was after wards supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 16,500 Nearly the whole of this amount was spent, but owing to the increasing number of roads it was not practicable to keep the roads in satisfactory condi tion and the Executive Engineer is of opinion that larger grants must be made if the roads are to be maintained as they should be. 19 new roads were made over by the Port Trust to the Municipal and 6 more constructed by the Municipality itself. Other roads were under construction. Rs. 1,20,180-10-11 were spent on roadwatering, for which now hydrants are employed instead of bullock cart with more economy and with less inconvenience to traffic. In the latter part of the year, in deference to medical opinion that dampness was congenial to plague, road-watering was more or less suspended. 26,740 square yards of footpaths were paved at a cost of Rs. 13,550-6-3. No new tram lines were laid.

MUNICIPAL ESTATES.

Under Act IV of 1898 (the City of Bombay Improvement Act), the Agripada Estate admeasuring about 412,815 square yards, the Connaught Road Estates admeasuring about 59,550 square yards, and the Matung Estate admeasuring about 298,376 square yards will pass from the Municipality to the City Improvement Trust. An account of these estates will be found at pages 318 and 319 of the Executive Engineer's Report.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

All the ordinary gas lamps of the City were converted into incandescent ones (numbering in al 3,828) at an expenditure of Rs. 2,08,470-5-8. In addition to these 1,777 kerosene oil lamps were used at a net cost of Rs. 27,034-14-5. The Electric Light Installation for the Municipal Office and the Crawford Markets worked fairly well during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,549-7-3.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The total value of the work done in the year by the Municipal Workshops was Rs. 1,30,562-0-8 inclusive of Rs. 32,890 for supervision charges at 35 per cent. The cost the Workshops was Rs. 29,852-14-10, so that the net profit realized was only Rs. 1,141-3-4. The question in dispute with Government as to the ownership of the land occupied by the Workshops is still unsettled and delays many needed improvements.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND MUSEUM.

The nine Municipal Gardens were maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 55,898-8-6. Several improvements were made in the Victoria Gardens, and the other gardens were also kept up in a satisfactory condition, except the Northbrook and the Mahim Gardens which were given up for Plague Hospitals and Camps.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The establishment and appliances of this department were maintained during the year in a state of efficiency. The engine and men had to turn out to a total number of 102 calls to fires of which 7 were false alarms, 74 were extinguished by Brigade appliances, and 42 were put out before the arrival of the Brigade. The water-supply at fires was satisfactory, and the attendance of the Water Works staff prompt and helpful,

EDUCATION.

The attendance in the Municipal Schools was reduced to about 25 per cent. of the normal average on account of the prevalence of Plague, and schools had to be temporarily closed from time to time when there was much plague in the neighbourhood. Owing to the reduced numbers the cost of teaching went up from Rs. 17 per head in 1896-97 to Rs. 33 per head in the year of report, although the total expenditure was only Rs. 1,22,542-13-1 in the year of report against Rs. 1,27,731-11-3 in the previous year. The number of children under instruction in the Municipal and Aided Schools combined was 5,774 boys and 3,213 girls in the year of report against 9,152 boys and 2,993 girls in the previous year.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

The department worked more successfully than in 1896-97, when, owing to the closing of many licensable shops, there was a falling off of revenue 5,750 licenses were issued, the previous year's figurgs being 5,130. The income, including Rs. 4,642 of outstanding for 1896-97, was Rs. 63,741-8-0, being more than the income of 1896-97 by Rs. 7,279 but less by Rs. 1,307 than that of 1895-96, when the licenses issued reached the high figure of 5,880.

MARKETS.

The total revenue for Markets and Slaughter-Houses was Rs. 3,74,003-2-0 against Rs. 3,95,440-13-6 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 21,438-11-6, due to a falling-off in the fair ground rent and feeding fees at Bandora and in market fees, and also to an abatement of one month's rent in the first quarter of the year, amounting to Rs. 9,192, allowed to stall-holders in consideration of the depressed condition of trade due to plague. The loss was, to some extent, counterbalanced be high bid for the pens at the DeLisle Road Sheet Market and the stall in the new Bhuleshwar Market.

The fruit and vegetable supply was plentiful and cheap, and the beef and mutton supply fairly good The period was a trying one for the market establishment, but the results obtained were nevertheless satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Report of the Health Officer derives more than ordinary importance from the fact that it deals with a year of unusual unhealthiness and unprecedented mortality. Plague raged with greater intensity and carried off the population in larger numbers than in the previous year, and for a portion of the year an epidemic of cholera also caused serious anxiety. The Health Officer divides the course of the plague epidemic into five periods or five separate epidemics, the last two of which fell in the year of report. The first of these is described as "commencing in the second week of July 1897 and reaching its maximum in the second week of August and declining till it reached its minimum in the middle of November." The second is stated to have commenced in the second week of December, "gradually developing into the great epidemic with slighter repressions than in the previous years till on the 9th of February 1898 a mortality of 247 was reached, followed by a series of repressions and fluctuations till on the 16th March the mortality rose to 358, and again on the 18th to the same number, from which period the mortality commenced to decline in irregular curves." Whatever the scientific value of this division, it serves to indicate the progress of the pestilence from month to month, showing how it rose, how it abated, and how it declined. Various matters of great importance to public health are discussed in Dr. Weir's report, circumstances combining to produce conditions favourable to disease are carefully investigated, a deal of useful information inconnection with plague is collected together, valuable statistics are tabled, and weighty suggestions made.

As a consequence of famine and plague much destitution prevailed among the local inhabitants. There was also a considerable influx of sickly, famine-stricken people from the Mofussil. A large mass of the population was therefore in a state very susceptible to dissease. Added to this the rainfall of the year and of the year before was, in the Health Officer's opinion, most unfavourable to health conditions. It was distributed over a shorter period than usual, and as it fell continuously the ground remained saturated and sodden for a long time after. From the middle of July cholera contributed to raise the general mortality. The low-lying and undrained districts of Kamrthipura, Byculla, Parel and Mahim suffered most. The deaths from this disease were 1,235, being 775 more than in 1895 and giving a death-rate of 1·54 per mille. There were 11,093 deaths registered as from plague against 1933 in 1896, giving a death-rate of 13·39 per mille. Small-pox and measles had between them a death-rate of ·5. To fevers 6,951 deaths were ascribed against 8776 in 1896. Against diseases of the respiratory system are put down 7,857 deaths the previous year's number being 5,334. 5,927 persons died of phthisis against 4,809 in 1896. The total mortality of the year was 47,396, giving a death-rate of 58·28 per mille against 33,451 in 1895, which produced a death-rate of 40·71 per mille. In 1895 before the appearnce of plague when Bombay enjoyed the reputation of being more healthy than any large city in India and when the chances of life in it were considered better than in many European towns, the mortality was only 25,081 and the death-rate 3,052 per mille.

9,331 living and 1368 still born births were registered, being 6554 less than in 1897 and 6,348 less than in 1895. Of the living births 4,903 were males and 4,428 females. The birth-rate per thousand of population was 11·31.

The work of the department, of the cost and proportions of which the figures given below furnish an idea, proceeded with regularity thoughout the year, heavily though its resources were taxed. The total ordinary expenditure in 1897-98 was Rs. 14,16,347 3·4 against Rs. 12,53,290-12-6 in 1895. Its income amounted to Rs. 8, 29, 721-0-0 against Rs. 7,84,836-6-0 in the previous year. The extraordinary expenditure of the department on account of special sanitary measures in connection with the epidemic of plague was Rs. 5,97,002-2-8 in 1897-98 against Rs. 2,18239-7-8 in the preceding year. On an average 4,505 men and women and 1,013 scavengering and drain carts and 208 night-soil cesspool carts were as work 404,285 tons of garbage giving an average of 1,108 tons a day were collected, removed and disposed of against 326,552 tons in 1896. 150,057 tons of night-soil cesspool matter, equal to 428 tons a day, were collected and removed against 120,070 tons in the year before. 174 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 192 miles in 1896. 37,057 cart-loads of cuccara were burnt at the Garlick Incinerator in 293 working days.

MR. SNOW.

In conclusion, the Standing Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the smooth and satisfactory manner in which the very onerous duties of Municipal Commissioner were discharged by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., C. I. E., during the three years he held that post, two of which were years of extraordinary trouble and anxiety.

KANGANIES APPEALING TO THE LAW.

AMUSING CASE IN THE KANDY COURT.

It is well-known that the native, from constantly engaging in litigation, is now getting more alive to the privileges and protection granted to him either as prosecutor or prosecuted. Not long ago, a planter was sued in the District Court of Kandy, for defamation of character, and plaintiff nearly gained his point. A case of a similar nature has now been brought by one Rengasamy, described as "a kangany proprietor" of Nicolaweva, in Pundaloya, against Mr. A. Cameron, Superintendent of Choisy estate, in the same district, in which the kangany claims Rs. 500 for "pain of body and mind" caused by the defendant.

The matter, which has been hanging fire for some time, came up for hearing before Mr. J. H. de Saram, District Judge of Kandy, on the 20th instant. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Proctor Vanderwall, while Mr. J. H. Sproule appeared for Mr. Cameron. It would appear from the story of the prosecution that, in July last year, the defendant caused the plaintiff to be arrested for being in possession of some tea-plants said to belong to him. The kangany owns a small property adjoining Choisy. On the case coming up for hearing before the Police Magistrate of Nuwara Eliya, the kangany was acquitted. The second allegation was that in September of the same year, the kangany was charged again with the theft of about 2,000 tea-plants of the value of Rs. 20. This charge was also considered invalid by the Police Magistrate. A month after this the man was charged with theft of a door, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to the defendant, but he was again acquitted. The defendant stated that tea-plants were found in the possession of Rengasamy, by the Police Sergeant of Pundaloya, and he (the defendant) identifying them, ordered the man to be arrested. With regard to the second and third cases which he instituted against the kangany, the defendant swore to the facts and said that the cases were dismissed owing to a technical point of law.

N. Cameron said:—I am superintendent of Choisy estate. On the 6th of July last year, I lost a large quantity of tea-plants from the estate. I gave information to the police sergeant of Pundaloya regarding the theft, and supplied him with samples of the plants I had lost. On the 7th of that month the sergeant came to me saying—"I think I have found your plants, sir." I went along with him and saw a number of plants in the plaintiff's garden, which adjoins Choisy. Judging from the toppings and stumps, I was perfectly satisfied that they were plants out of my clearing. I had previously given him about 1,500 plants from my nursery which were of no use to me, but those I had lost were rooted out of the estate. Having identified the plants as my own, I told the sergeant to take charge of the man. I was summoned to attend the Police Court of Nuwara Eliya, on the 29th of July. I had to travel from Choisy to Watagoda, a distance of 11 miles by rickshaw, and thence by train to Nanuoya. When I arrived in Court, I found I was five minutes late, and the accused had been discharged. I thought I was summoned only as a witness in a police case. I consulted my protector, Mr. VanRooyen, and the second case was started, and that, too, did not succeed. I had lost an old door from Choisy, in May, 1897. On the occasion I went to see the tea-plants, I saw a door in the house of the plaintiff, which I believed to be mine, and I therefore instituted the third case. I honestly believed the charges against plaintiff to be true, and I was not influenced by malice or ill-will.

Cross-examined by Mr. La Brooy,—The plants shown me by the police sergeant resembled those of my jat. Plaintiff had a variety of jats in his garden, but any European planter would have only one. Plaintiff is in the habit of buying tea-plants. I once purchased half a maund of tea-seed for him from Mr. Agar, but this was not of the same kind as my tea. I gave an order early in 1897, to demolish a house on the estate, and directed the door to be brought to me. I cannot swear that the door in question was mine; but I had reasonable cause to think it was. The Police sergeant acted on my instructions in taking plaintiff into custody.

Mr. Advocate LaBrooy addressed the Court, commenting on the trouble and vexation caused by the several prosecutions brought against his client.

The Judge said that he noticed that cases of this nature were becoming rather frequent. He did not think there was sufficient cause for this case and would dismiss the action.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	10	... p.m.	10	11
Teheran	26	2	23 p.m.	..	33
Suez	26	3	... p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 26th October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From ...	1	19	...	1
...	..	26	..	3
...	...	25	..	1

THE CZAR'S PROPOSALS.

FROM THE GERMAN STANDPOINT IS DISARMAMENT POPULAR?

A Berlin special commissioner writes when in Paris I asked Max Nordau if he believed there was any possible chance of evoking a genuine widespread, passionate protest from the European masses against the burden of militarism, now for the first time challanged in the name of humanity in the name of the Czar. "No," he replied unhesitatingly, "not at all."

"Why," I asked, "do they not groan under the burden?" He answered, "I know intimately the South German peasant. Asked any of them if they wish for war. Gott bewahre! they will reply, there is nothing that we hate more. But then if you again ask, 'Then you do not love the uniform?' they will say, Oh, that is another matter. We love the uniform and are proud to wear it. To protest against war—that is possible; to protest against the uniform no that would not succeed."

It is a widespread if not a universal fascination. This is not due to any desire to fight. Much of it indeed is due to a desire to avoid fighting. The curse of military service, the excessive burden of military expenditure are borne, if not cheerfully, then, at least, stolidly, as a necessary premium to ensure them against war. It is a kind of enchantment, as of some malevolent wizardry, by which peoples, whose only desire is to remain at peace, are persuaded that the only protection against war is to arm themselves to the teeth (I spoke on the subject with the the leader of the Free Trade party who alike as deputy and journalist is free from all suspicion of militarisms.) He expressed in the strongest terms his conviction that no popular demand existed for a reduction of armaments in Germany. "Our people," he said, "have grown used to their military panoply. They do not feel its pressure as you might think they would. It is part and parcel of their national existence. They can hardly conceive life without military service, without the uniform. The best proof of this is that on every occasion when the question of an increase of armaments has been put to the people at a General Election they have always voted in favour of the increase. Take last election. There existed, no doubt, a strong feeling against the increase of the fleet, but when the election was held any party that had opposed the fleet programme would have been swept away."

"Your eminent deputy forgets," replied a leading Social Democrat, to whom I had repeated these observation, "that the Social Democrats have always opposed the increase of armaments, and that every general election has seen an increase of their total poll." What he says is true possibly of the lower middle class, of the trading class, of the higher class. But of the masses of the population it is not true. The

MEN UPON WHOM THE BLOOD TAX FALLS,

the artisan, the labourer, the peasant, by them militarism is detested. I wish you could attand our Conference at Stuttgart this week, mingle with the delegates, speak with those who are of the people, and judge for yourself what the millions of workers think of armaments. As for the increase of the fleet, that was voted on under the clever management of the Kaiser, who used the Kiao Chau incident to overpower the opposition. But no one would welcome more than the German masses any diminution in the weight which crushes them to-day."

There is truth in both these opinions. No doubt the Social Democrats have made continuous protest against armaments, but their members are themselves not without pride at having served in the army and anything more distant from the Quaker, or Stundist, or Tolstoian view of military things than that of the German Social Democrat it would be difficult to imagine. Ever since 1808 this German nation has been passed through the military mill. The habit of military service has become a universal family tradition. Their fathers and their grandfathers before them wore the uniform. Their sons and their grandsons after them they expect will wear it. The uniform, in fact, has become a second skin, even the suggestion of peeling it off is almost unthinkable. And as for peace, the Kaiser but expressed the universal conviction of his subjects when he said that the best security for peace was the sharp sword of the German army.

This may be admitted and still there may be ample grounds for wel

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The London Centre of the National Cyclists Union held a championship meeting on Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, but the racing was something of a fiasco. The mile for the professionals resolved itself into a match between only two starters, T. Osborn and G. R. Martin, the former winning easily. The mile for amateurs was the only good race of the day won in style by E. J. Callaghan, who certainly deserves the honour, for he is one of the successes of a generally dull season. In the tandem race he joined forces with F. Burnand, and the pair repeated their win in the National championship a week earlier, but it was an interesting last lap race which not even a time limit galvanized into a thrilling competition. The ten miles race was utterly spoiled by a cropper, S. Scott, falling and bringing over him Callaghan, and so leaving the question of his superiority at this distance undetermined, Burnand winning with A. J. Cherry second. The inter-club championship for the Turner Cup was, however, the worst failure of all. In the preliminary heats, the Catford had had a walk over in their round, and the Putney A. C. similarly gained a bloodless victory, but in the final the Putney team refused to meet the Catford representatives, who therefore won the cup with another nominal race without competitors.

It was a typical finish to a dull season wherein walks over have been conspicious, bad falls unduly prevalent, and small fields, and small gates too, the general rule. There is no clear reason while all these things should be, but the unmistakeable fact remains that 1898 has afforded the most interesting record of path performances chronicled for many a year. That somethings is "wrong in the state of Denmark" is pretty clearly shown by the number of races which have been abandoned, and trophies which have either been withheld altogether from competition, or devoted to some purpose other than that for which they were originally intended. What the cause is conjectured differently by every critic, but some strong reforming hand is sorely needed to straighten out the muddles, and ward off the fiascos which have been the bane of the 1898 season.

Whatever the state of the racing path it is plainly evident that the bicycle is daily becoming more and more a requisite in all branches of work and play. The British Museum supplies cycle storage for its students, Board School children petition their master for similar accommodation, the new Government offices at Kensington for the use of the Savings Bank department of the Post Office is equipped with special accommodation for five hundred cycles for the use of the clerks, and the Postmaster General in a recent announcement informs a correspondent that bicycles are bring brought into use as far as practicable for the delivery of telegrams, especially in connection with addresses situate at long distances from telegraph offices. The postmaster General calls them "ordinary" bicycles as distinct from motor-bicycles which, naturally, are hardly suitable for this purpose; he dose not mean "ordinary," in the highly technical and contradictory sense of the rarely scene old-fashioned high machine.

By means of the cycle, the Berkshire police have recently been enabled to catch a theif in double quick time. A modern highwayman assailed, with demands for her money, a young lady of Ascot, daughter of the Clerk of the Course of the famous racing grounds. At first refusing, she was assaulted by the fellow, so she hurled her purse as far as she could, expecting by this ruse to free herself, though she would lose her money, and a gold purse containing it. He, however, to make sure that there was no hoax, dragged her with him to where the purse lay, and it was not until he found he needed both hands to open it that he released his hold upon his victim. The plucky girl then ran off and gave the alarm, and the police from all surrounding stations at once scoured the neighbourhood, on bicyles, and soon enough a plain clothes officer so mounted, saw a man answering to the description supplied, and stopping him discovered the purse and some of the money in his possession. This is a far better use of the plain cloches officer, than setting him to pounce on lady cyclists who do not invariably ring a bell to give warning of their approach.

An exceptional, and singular accident has happened to a lady rider in the streets of Dublin. She was cycling along a road where workmen were busy fixing some overhead wires in connection with the electric tramway scheme. The wire they were about to secure overhead, was for the moment lying on the ground between two posts. Not noticing it, the lady rider was running over it, and at the moment when the wheel was over, but not the second one, the workmen began hauling on the wire, with the result that the lady and her machine were both shot high in the air. Fortunately the lady in her descent, fell on her feet, but the machine came to the ground with a crash and was ruined.

The attention paid by long distance riders to the comparatively recently developed sport of unpaced road record breaking is strikingly on the increase and it is unquestionably a form of sport of far more interest, and less obstructive of the road, than rides where the help of motors or multicycles, plays even a more conspicuous part than the performer himself. The latest achievement in this direction has been accomplished by Ernest Gould, who with the exception of his annexing the 100 miles world's record at the Crystal Palace track in the middle of the summer has had a singularly quiet season. He has wound up, however, with an extremely successful ride from York to London, in which he beat the unpaced record for twelve hours by covering 191 miles in the time, and the whole distance from City to City in 12 hours 28 minutes.

At last R. L. Jefferson has made a sign to the civilized world that he is alive. His journey has been accomplished, even to the reaching of Khiva alive, and uninjured by the savage tribes he has had to pass among, but nearly sealed by the absence of eatable food, the turning putrid of going at all, and drinking filthy water in lands where roads can scarcely be said to exist at all, and where in parts a escort had to ride with him to ensure his [illegible] must have been enormous, and although Jefferson has accomplished his task, it can still hardly be said that he has opened up a practicable cycling route either for pleasure seekers or average adventurers. Still, he has taken the wheel to one of the few remaining districts where it had never been seen before.

A first-class fifty-mile man, in Harry Chinn, has won the National Cyclists' Union championship at distant in the fast time (for the track at Reading of 1 hr. 51 min. Chinn had a month earlier distinguished himself on his "home track" at Birmingham by running away from his field in the Midland and athletic Club's members' championship. Saturday he did likewise in the stronger field championship contest, winning by two the West Reader, H. W. Payne. Much disappointment felt by the non-appearance of champion," A. J. Cherry, in this event, by the fine display of the winner, who rs like the best of the professionals, t apparent effect to the fastest speed him. The newly instituted two ionship was also run off on this ay victory for E. J. Callaghan who "were the only first-raters ough not habitually riding to- nd their sprinting styles suit occurrence, for first-class to shine proportionately for unpaced road rides ncouraged a year ago, t no man could be tackle an unassist- road. Such a bold rt, and a credi- n on Yorkshire distance is a motor- makes and has mpanion- s by no Monk- recor d. E. J. ces

NOTICES.

THE REMINGTON. WRITER TYPE

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
7, Hummum, Street Fort, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

Sold by Chemists all the world over.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Colden Square, London, W,

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say, perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed. It is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farrington Street, London (Eng.) Purchaser should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

S'S COCOA

se the following ctive Merits]

OF FLAVOR.

IN QUALITY.

d COMFORTING

or DYSPEPTIC.

ISS UNRIVALLED

ER AND

SELL IT.

o. and 1 lb.

PPS & Co.,

ists London,

d.

COCOA

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Agents:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

INGER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with EGETT'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

STILL INCREASING

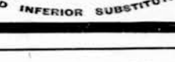
Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to
The War Office; The Bengal Commissariat;
The India and Colonial Offices; The Malakand Field Force; and
All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.



AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

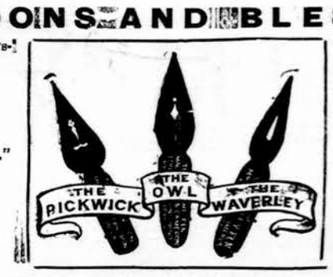
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value Engineer

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, Secretary

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution customers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Lake are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

Digitized with Grace from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST. PENS
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY . . . . LONDON, E.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
A Delicious Jelly
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.
M&C.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.
Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE,
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

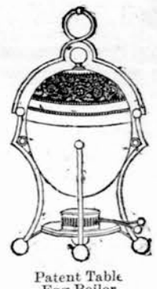
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate ut Glass Ba...

ated Mounts, Oak Frame, atent Lock, Rs. 52.


Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

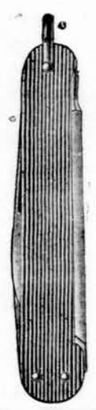
Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

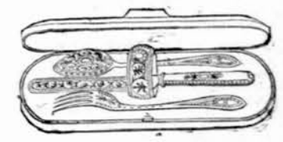
Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 25, complete.


Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15

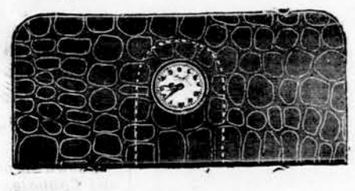
High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.


Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

Goblets and Flask, Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.


Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD..
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet ... are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PARFUMEURS PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent in the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTI... Cod Liver ... all oth... the Oil ... It ... and ... "

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STOR...

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SKEE...
THIS is a plea... preparation which ... of Mosquitos, ... venomous insect... It also cures ...
In Glass bottles suitab... 2 oz. Stoppered bot...
Prepared by H. C. Stephen...
Also Manufacturer ...